

ESTABLISHED JUNE 23, 1862—VOL. 38.

PORTLAND, MAINE, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 7, 1900.

[ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER]

PRICE THREE CENTS.

MINE HORROR.

Terrible Loss of Life and Property Attends Explosion in West Virginia.

Fifty Dead Bodies Have Already Been Removed.

It is Thought the Number of Dead Will Reach 125.

Wives and Children of the Victims Gathered About Scene.

Fire Creek, W. Va., March 6.—The most disastrous mine explosion ever known in the New River district, occurred at the Red Ash mine shortly after the miners went to work early this morning. Although the most heroic work of the rescuing party has been going on incessantly all day, it is impossible tonight to estimate the full extent of the loss of life and property. More than fifty dead bodies have already been taken out and the number of the dead may reach seventy-five or more. It is thought tonight that at least forty-five miners are yet entombed in the wrecked mine.

The Red Ash mine is a large drift and the explosion occurred near the entrance, which was thus closed by the falling slate, entombing a large number of miners.

The scene of the disaster is between this place and Thurmond on the south branch of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad. Relief parties from great distances arrived as soon as possible. State Mine Inspector Pinckney, with a corps of experts and many workmen has been on the ground during the day, rendering all assistance possible and devoting his attention more toward relief than to an official investigation, as to the cause of the disaster. J. Fred Efinger of Staunton, Va., the principal owner of the mine, spared no effort in the work of rescue and relief and his manager, Ferdinand Howell, had all the men available at work in trying to clear away the debris and rescue the entombed men.

The managers and bosses of all the mines in the district came to the scene as soon as possible and joined in the work of rescue. The large, heavy slides of the entrance were blown out some distance, together with a lot of other heavy timbers. Even mules were blown out some distance. The force of such an explosion caused an immense falling of the slate and other debris so that the entrance was filled up for a great distance, and the difficulties in digging through it caused delay in the work of rescue. As many men as could work at one time were digging away with all their might and were relieved in short relays by other men so as to expedite the work of rescuing as many as possible. The first successful strike of the rescuers, was about 10 a. m., when ten bodies were recovered. Seven of them were dead and the other three were dying. As the mine was located at different places in the drift and the explosion caused the falling slate to blockade the rooms in different parts of the mine, the work of rescue met with one great obstruction after another. At the mouth of the mine the scene was beyond description. The wives, children and neighbors of those who were known to be entombed were there in full force and their anxiety and distress were most intense.

The mine is one of the largest in West



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Virginia and was very heavily timbered in the different drifts. It was for this reason feared that those who had not been killed by falling debris at the time of the explosion would be pined by those connected timbers and suffer death from suffocation. Air was forced into the mine by engines on the surface which were kept working after the explosion, but it was found that air could be pumped into the drift for only a short distance, as the coal, stone and earth shut off all possibility of reaching the interior. The pumps and all other machinery in the mine were demolished so that everything had to be done with a temporary arrangement on the surface. After the men got under way in the work of rescue, they reached the first party in less than an hour, but they met greater difficulties after that time. It was then that telegrams were sent to Montgomery, Charleston and other places for physicians, nurses and caskets, but during the greater part of the day there was no use for the caskets. All work was stopped in the surrounding mines of the district and the people within a radius of many miles assembled on the grounds of the Red Ash company. Had the accident occurred an hour later many more would have been entombed in the mine. The estimate of the number in the mine when the explosion occurred are based on the number who entered at seven o'clock. The manager stated that by eight or 8.30 a. m., there would have been twice as many men in the mine.

The population of this mining village is only five hundred. All are rulers and the calamity will reach almost every little home in the mining town. None of the people here have been at their homes during the day, but they remained around the mine. Food was liberally supplied to the relays of workmen in the rescuing party but many of the women who could get no word of comfort refused to eat or to go to their homes.

WORSE STILL.

Number of Victims of the Disaster May Reach 125.

Fire Creek, W. Va., March 6.—At a late hour tonight the most reliable estimate obtainable puts the number of victims at 125. The capacity of the mine is 175, but there have been only 130 on the payroll so far this month and it is stated that nearly all of these were in the mine at the time of the explosion. The manager, superintendent, bosses, bookkeepers and others are very busy with the force of rescuers but at the same time they are very reticent as to the extent of the casualties and any other information regarding the disaster. So far as could be learned there are thirty-seven dead bodies in the village tonight that have been taken from the mine during the day, and there are also parts of human bodies at different places.

Those working on the rescue relays say that the scene becomes more terrible as they get farther into the mine. Most of the dead bodies that cannot be identified or recognized have been placed in the large blacksmith shop and that place presents the appearance of a horrible morgue.

Although the bodies are mangled beyond recognition, yet they are surrounded by those who are in distress and hunting their lost friends. The general belief is that the explosion occurred by contact with dust when the miners entered this morning with the lights. Nearly all the men employed in the mine were white, only about one-fifth being colored and most of the men were married and had families. A special train arrived tonight from Montgomery, filled with reporters, physicians, nurses and others, and one or two carried thirty caskets. After the arrival of the train an order was sent to Montgomery for fifty more caskets. The

work of rescue is being continued tonight and will be kept up until the mine is clear.

SOMEBODY'S IMAGINATION.
Disaster Had Enough but Was Terribly Exaggerated.

Fire Creek, W. Va., March 6.—The first reports of the explosion at Red Ash mine were greatly exaggerated. The latest reports are that only fifty miners were entombed, instead of 125. Only ten bodies have been taken out so far instead of thirty-seven as previously reported, but it is believed that the forty still in the mine will never be found alive. **MINE WAS IN GOOD CONDITION.**
Charleston, W. Va., March 6.—Chief Mine Inspector J. W. Paul, Governor Atkinson and others left here tonight for the scene of the disaster to make an investigation. Mr. Paul stated that the mine had been in splendid condition and if the explosion was caused by fire damp as reported, he was at a loss to account for its presence.

The mine was last inspected on October 24, 1899, when it was found to be perfectly safe.

A SIX WEEKS' SLEEP.

New Haven Girl Awakening From Her Long Nap.

New Haven, March 6.—Pauline Fitzgerald the sixteen year old girl who for more than six weeks has been sleeping in a coalpit (chance) is beginning to awaken and to take nourishment of her own accord. She is also able in her waking moments to talk, though not for any prolonged time. Somewhat more than six weeks ago, the girl began to show signs of life. She was found by friends and neighbors. She slept long and soundly and gradually for a longer period. She was taken to the hospital where, after a few days of treatment she went into a deep sleep from which she could not be awakened by any ordinary means. Finally a strong current of electricity was considered safe for a human being to undergo, was sent through her system for very brief periods, but without avail. The girl continued in the trance and the hospital authorities determined it was not a case for them. She was therefore transferred to the Springdale home, the town farm, last Friday. The ride in the ambulance seemed to do her good, for in a day or two she began to respond to treatment better than while in the hospital.

Yesterday she was awake in a half-conscious state for a few moments, and today more frequently and for longer periods. It has been ascertained that once before she was in a cataleptic trance, but not for so long a period.

JUDGE HILTON'S WILL.

New York, March 6.—Justice McAdam and a jury in the supreme court today disposed of an election which settles the validity of the will of former Judge Henry Hilton. The suit was brought by Horace Russell, one of the executors of the will, against Edward B. Hilton, and the other heirs of the testator, to have the validity of his will determined so that forever hereafter no questions could arise as to its legality.

The will was offered in evidence by the plaintiff executor and no evidence was given in opposition to its validity. Justice McAdam then directed judgment for the plaintiff. An injunction will now issue restraining any attempt to set the will aside.

PROMINENT RAILROAD MEN.

New York, March 6.—Solon H. Humphreys formerly prominent in the railway business and at one time president of the Western railroad, died at his home on the George Point shore of Newark Bay, N. J., today in his eightieth year.

THE WEATHER.



Boston, March 6.—Local forecast: Fair Wednesday and Thursday; somewhat colder Wednesday evening and night; warmer Thursday; westerly winds.

Washington, March 6.—Forecast for Wednesday and Thursday for Maine: Snow Wednesday; Thursday fair; high westerly winds.

LOCAL WEATHER REPORT.

Portland, Mar. 6, 1900.—The local weather bureau records the following: 8 a. m.—Barometer, 30.575; thermometer, 6; dew point, 6; rel. humidity, 95; direction of wind, N; wind velocity, 12; state of weather, it snow.

8 p. m. Barometer, 29.943; thermometer, 13; dew point, 11; rel. humidity, 92; direction of wind, NW; wind velocity, 19; state of weather, it snow.

Max. temp., 18; min. temp., 6; mean temp., 10; max. wind velocity, 24 NW; precipitation—24 hours 82.

WEATHER OBSERVATIONS.

The agricultural department weather bureau for yesterday, Mar. 6, taken at 8 p. m., meridian time, the observation for this section being given in this order: Temperature, direction of wind, state of weather.

Boston, 34 degrees; W. rain; New York, 45 degrees, S, cloudy; Philadelphia, 55 degrees, S, p. cloudy; Washington, 38 degrees, S, cloudy; Albany, 39 degrees, S, rain; Buffalo, 39 degrees, W, cloudy; Detroit, 24 degrees, S, snow; Chicago, 18 degrees, W, cloudy; St. Paul, 10 degrees, W, clear; Huron, Dak., 14 degrees, S, clear; Minneapolis, 10 degrees, S, clear; Jacksonville, 66 degrees, S, partly cloudy.

ROBERTS PAUSES.

Awaits Reinforcement from South.

Boer Army Constantly Growing.

Natal Clear of Boers and Cape Colony Nearly So.

Are Fortifying Present Positions.

Round Robin in Favor of Annexation in Commons.

London, March 7.—4.10 a. m.—Lord Roberts still pauses in the neighborhood of Oostfontein, while stores, remounts and fresh troops stream toward him from the Cape. The British position also continues to improve in the minor spheres of the campaign. Natal is clear of Boers and Cape Colony is nearly so.

The Boers seemingly are pursuing the course commended by the strategists and are concentrating to resist the British main army. Various messages from correspondents with Lord Roberts report the enemy are increasing continually on his front, extending, as one correspondent says, eight miles, and as another says, 15 miles. The latest estimate of their numbers gives the Boers from 5,000 to 10,000 men, with smaller bodies moving north and south of the British lines.

Each army is on both sides of the Modder river. Although the Boers have mounted eight guns on the tops of kopjes and appear to be too far away for inspection, the British scouts report that they are diligently using pick and shovel. Military opinion is that their present position merely screens more easily defended ones, deeper in the region.

None of the military experts endeavor to fathom Lord Roberts's plans but it is suggested that he is quite willing to give the Boers time to assemble all their men in order to deliver a smashing blow more effectively.

The round robin in favor of the annexation of the Transvaal and the Free State, which is being promoted among the supporters of the government in the House of Commons, continues to receive signatures. The signatories of the memorial to Mr. Balfour affirm that the time has arrived for plain speaking in the House and outside of Parliament, and that Lord Salisbury's words are being construed into a pledge against annexation and Lord Roberts's proclamation into a promise of no confiscation of Boer property.

The Transvaal agency at Brussels threatens a rising of the Cape Dutch in the event of annexation, though why the Dutch should rise then rather than now is not explained.

Mr. A. G. Hales, the Daily News correspondent, who was captured by the Boers on February 9, was released at Bloemfontein and put through the lines near Sterkstroom. He telegraphs that the Boers are demoralized, but adds that they have been treating the British wounded splendidly.

DUTCH IN REBELLION.

Uprising in Nearly the Whole of Districts.

Cape Town, March 6.—Nearly the whole of the Dutch population of the Prieska and Kenhardt district are in rebellion. Many of the Dutch from neighboring districts are reported to have joined them, notably Piet Moolman, who will lead the rebels to Brandvlei Lucas Steinkamp, commanding the Boers is reported marching on Canarvon. It is believed that Gerdnola and Victoria West will rise. It is thought that the total number of men in arms will exceed three thousand. The general opinion of loyalists is that a strong force of British will be required as a reverse would spread the rebellion.

BRITISH ADVANCE.

Colesberg, March 6.—The British advanced camp is now at Orleppoot river, several miles beyond Achttertang.

BOER POSITION LOCATED.

Oostfontein, Saturday, March 3.—The Boer position has now been fairly located as about four miles to the British front. The Boer right is on a high long mountain on the north side of the river, which General French shelled this morning. Apparently the space between the mountain and the river has been entrenched. South of the river the Boer lines cover more ground.

A few days ago their left rested on the high kopjes standing in the middle of the plain.

They have now been extended two miles further south, while six small kopjes stand in the plain between the center and the left and between the center and the river and form a ridge behind which the Boers move unseen.

The weakness of the whole position, however, is that it can be easily turned in either direction.

The country is flat and water abounds the recent rains having nearly filled all the dams.

COLONIALS ENGAGE THE BOERS.

Dordrecht, March 5.—Following yesterday's success General Brabant again engaged the Boers today with advantage, holding the position captured yesterday. There was some small fighting this morning, the British losing five or six men, capturing the Boer fort and thus vastly improving their position.

The Boers fought tenaciously, contesting every inch of the ground, but ultimately they retreated suddenly, carrying off their guns and wagons. A mounted force pursued them but the result is not yet known.

The British casualties during the two days were twelve or thirteen killed and thirty wounded. The Boer losses are unknown.

Throughout the arduous fighting and severe fatigue the Colonials have behaved splendidly.

GATACRE IN STORMBERG.

London, March 6.—The war office has received the following despatch from Lord Roberts:

"Oostfontein, March 6.—General Gatacre occupied Stormberg yesterday. The lines of railway north and west will now be repaired. General Clements is at Joubert's siding station, beyond Colesberg. The Duke of Marlborough with the Oxford company of the Imperial Yeomanry has left Cape Town for Naauport. General Buller reports Natal as practically clear of the enemy and that he cannot hear of any formed body of them anywhere. The Boers left some ambulances full of their sick and wounded from which the mules had been taken for transport purposes."

REBEL DUTCH QUIET.

Orange River, Cape Colony, March 6.—The recent British victories have had a wonderfully quieting effect on the rebel Dutch, many of whom, in the neighborhood of Douglas, are reported disheartened and about returning to their homes.

The commando in the neighborhood of Britstown have been given carte blanche by President Steyn to raise as many recruits and to do as much damage as possible.

The rebels in the neighborhood of Fenhardt are particularly aggressive, acting on the supposition that the troops of Lord Roberts are fully occupied in the Free State.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS.

Meeting of National Council at Hartford.

New Haven, March 6.—The national council, Knights of Columbus, met in annual session at the national headquarters, Music hall, today and after protracted meetings lasting up to midnight, a number of recommendations of a radical nature were adopted and a new board of directors chosen.

Mayor Driscoll, who was among the early incorporators of the order, welcomed the visiting delegates which was acknowledged by Supreme Knight Edward L. Hearn of Framingham, Mass.

The important feature of the order as a fraternal organization will be radically changed in the recommendation of the special committee, urging a change in the insurance rates should be adopted. After having consulted with life insurance actuaries they urge an increased assessment and to institute a level premium plan. The report will be submitted to the subordinate councils for suggestions and amendments to be referred to the special committee which will continue its existence. This committee will report to the next national council and will urge its adoption. It will not be compulsory on the old members if adopted.

Dr. William T. Moorman of New York, national physician, recommended the establishment of medical districts in the states which will be favorably considered as also the election of the board of directors for terms of one, two and three years. The following are the directors chosen: John W. Hogan, Syracuse, N. Y.; James Fishery, Philadelphia; P. J. Brady, Cleveland, Ohio; William S. McNary, Boston; F. H. Fallon, Hartford, Conn.; Hugh V. O'Donnell, Providence, R. I.; F. L. McArdle, Chicago; John J. Hone, Jersey City; Robert J. Powers, Binghamton, N. Y.; Charles A. Webber, Brooklyn; James Cavanaugh, Everett, Mass.; and Victor J. Dowling, New York city. The convention adjourned for one year.

THE GRAND JURY ACTS.

In Brooklyn Rapid Transit Case.

Six Men Indicted for Circulating False Report.

Others Said To Be Implicated.

The Indicted Parties Charged With Felony.

New York, March 6.—The special grand jury which has been investigating Brooklyn Rapid Transit matters for the past month, today brought in a presentment before Justice Furman in the criminal term of the supreme court, together with indictments against six men, making them in part responsible for the false reports that had been circulated about Brooklyn Rapid Transit, with a resulting depression of the stock.

The men indicted are Alfred R. Goslin, who was yesterday arrested in Philadelphia; Harry J. Alexander, an advertising agent; Charles T. Davis, editor of the Wall Street Review, and Eugene L. Packer, all of whom were put under arrest in this city; Warner T. Allen, an alleged stockholder of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co., and one Bogart, who is said to be Goslin's private secretary.

The presentment of the grand jury intimates that there are others implicated in the circulation of false reports, although sufficient proof against them has not been submitted to the jury. The grand jury's presentment points out that the public spirit of those who are in connection with the financial world should be aroused to the necessity of bringing the attention of the authorities to all instances of stock manipulation and that the guilty parties should be severely punished.

Davis was arraigned on three indictments, two alleging felony and one misdemeanor, and was held in \$11,000 bail. Packer was held in \$7,000 bail on three indictments charging felony and conspiracy.

Warner T. Allen was arrested in Newark, N. J., this afternoon on a bench warrant. Allen is 34 years of age and formerly lived in East Orange. He came from Philadelphia to Newark on Monday night. He refuses to talk.

Warner T. Allen, who was arrested in Newark, N. J., was released from jail tonight under \$500 bail.

THE LAW'S DELAY.

Mr. Goslin Invokes It but to No Purpose.

Philadelphia, March 6.—Alfred R. Goslin, who was arrested in connection with the wrecking of the Third Avenue road, was given a hearing today. At the hearing, counsel for Goslin asked for his discharge on the ground that he was not the man named in the warrant and had not been sufficiently identified.

The warrant called for the arrest of C. B. Williams, it being understood that Goslin had registered at the hotel under that name. It was later learned that he was occupying a room with a man named Williams. Detective Donaghy, who made the arrest, testified that Goslin admitted his identity when shown the warrant.

After Goslin had been committed, his counsel applied to the court of oyer and terminer for a writ of habeas corpus in order to secure his release on bail.

Judge Wilson will consider the application tomorrow.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

Washington, March 6.—Secretary Long has returned to the Senate with his report, the bill providing for certain changes in the organization of the revenue cutter service. The secretary supports the Chandler amendment providing that even where a revenue cutter officer is senior to a naval officer with whose vessel his vessel may happen to fall in, the naval officer shall not be displaced from his command. Many reasons are advanced in support of the amendment by Secretary Long, and incidentally he makes a strong argument against the tendency to multiply navies, meaning the various organizations, such as the revenue cutter service, the army transport service, and the coast survey, all of which, in his opinion, should be placed under the control of one head, the secretary of the navy.

GREEN FACTION WON.

Waco, Tex., March 6.—The Republican state convention met here today. After a spirited contest William McDonald, the candidate of the Green faction, was elected temporary chairman by the vote of 490 to 342. His opponent was Henry Ferguson, colored. The convention adjourned till tomorrow.

STREET RY. CONSOLIDATION.

Biggest Combine in New England Went Into Effect Last Night.

[Lynn, Mass., March 6.—The consolidation of all the various electric lines between Boston and Cape Ann under the Lynn and Boston system, went into effect tonight, forming the largest electric railway system in New England.

Ten cities and 75 towns will be connected by the consolidation, and the company will control a continuous line along the north shore from Boston to Gloucester, as well as some distances inland.

The companies which have been absorbed by the Lynn and Boston are the Wakefield and Stoneham, the Wakefield and Salem, and the Gloucester electric railway.

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TWO GOOD THINGS

In Portland, said a man on a train, that are noticed far and wide, Wesson's Quick-Fire Revolvers and BENSON'S ALWAYS READY CHARCOAL. That man knew what he was talking about. For sale at all grocers. Big Bags, 10c.

(TALK No. 134)

A TEST.

Take a piece of card board and prick a hole through it with a pin. Close one eye and look at some distant object, the town clock for instance, through the perforation. If you see more distinctly in this way than with the naked eye, you may know that you need glasses. There is not the slightest doubt of it. This is very good test. It is not, however, a negative test. The fact that you can not see better through the opening is not a sign that you do not need glasses.

There are many people who can see better with the naked eye, than need glasses badly, but no person whose vision is improved by this test had ought to do without glasses a single moment. Try it and let me know the result.

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FINANCE BILL.

Senate Passes Conference Report.

Was Adopted by Vote of 44 to 26.

Little Real Interest Manifested in the Measure.

The Quay Case Debated Further.

Senator Simon Defends Mr. Corbett.

Washington, March 6.—Not probably in the history of the Senate was there ever shown so little real interest in the first vote on a great measure as was manifested today in the vote on the conference report on the finance bill. The report was before the Senate for nearly two weeks, yet only four speeches were delivered upon it, including Mr. Aldrich's explanation of the changes made in the Senate bill by the conferees. Today discussion ceased on the bill fifteen minutes before the time fixed for the vote and the Senate actually began the consideration of minor bills on the calendar for some time.

The conference report was agreed to by a vote of 44 to 26, the report thus having a majority of 18. Early in the session discussion of the Quay case was resumed by Mr. Simon, who replied to the speech made yesterday by Mr. Carter of Montana. The speech precipitated a debate on Oregon politics in which Mr. Simon defended Mr. Corbett from the attack made upon him by the Montana Senator. Mr. Allen of Nebraska, closed the debate on the finance bill in a characteristic speech in which he denounced the measure as the most vicious legislation in his experience.

At the opening of this Senate session Mr. Hansbrough reported a House joint resolution directing the secretary of the Interior to place under bond the "Mammoth Tree Grove," and the "South Park Grove of big trees," in California, the idea being that the government acquire the groves. The resolution was adopted.

At the conclusion of the morning business Mr. Simon of Oregon, called up the resolution on the seating of former Senator Quay. He addressed the Senate in answer to the speech of Mr. Carter delivered yesterday in which the Montana Senator adverted to the seasons which induced him to vote against Mr. Corbett who was an appointee of the governor of Oregon. He said Mr. Carter had made the distinct charge that Mr. Corbett had corrupted the legislature and defeated the desire of the people of Oregon. He could not, he said, permit this "unjust and unlawful charge to go unchallenged."

As a member of the Oregon legislature at that time, he declared that Mr. Corbett was in no way responsible for the failure of the legislature to elect a Senator or for the failure of the House to organize. Indeed, he maintained, Mr. Corbett was anxious the legislature should organize that a Senator might be elected in the line with the policy of the incoming administration. He asserted that the failure of the Oregon House to organize was due to former Senator Mitchell and to him alone. He reviewed the situation in Oregon and in the legislature at the time, and denied the imputation of corruption on the part of Mr. Corbett.

Mr. Simon thought Mr. Quay, on principles of justice, should be set upon by his paired vote against Mr. Corbett. Mr. Carter replied to Mr. Simon's statement. He had not spoken with a view to making a personal assault upon Mr. Corbett.

"I assigned as a reason for voting against Mr. Corbett the belief I entertained then and which I still entertain that the proceeding in the organization of the legislature was a revolutionary proceeding to which Mr. Corbett was a party."

Mr. Carter then read a letter discussing the situation from George C. Brownell, chairman of the joint assembly of the State of Oregon. He followed this letter with the assertion that Mr. Corbett and the governor of the state were in the combination not only to defeat Mitchell but to elect Corbett.

Mr. Simon said he was induced to believe that Mr. Carter's statements were somewhat warped and exaggerated by the peculiar atmosphere of Montana politics. "In fact," said he, "it has been said that one gentleman in Montana, the can-

didate for an honorable office, had separated himself from about \$500,000. He did not attempt to assert the truth of the case, but he felt that Mr. Carter might have obtained his ideas about the corrupt use of money nearer home than was the state of Oregon.

Mr. Hoar followed Mr. Simon with a brief reply to the latter's statement that he expected to vote against the seating of Mr. Quay. His argument was one relating to the interpretation of the constitution.

Mr. Scott of West Virginia introduced a resolution authorizing the President to govern the Philippine Islands until Congress shall otherwise provide. He gave notice that he would speak on the resolution next Friday.

Mr. Allen of Nebraska then addressed the Senate on the finance bill. He did not suppose it would be denied that the adoption of the gold standard was a gross violation of the Republican policy as enunciated in the Republican platform of 1860, nor would it be denied he thought, that the Republican party had made no honest effort to bring about bimetallicism.

Mr. Aldrich, chairman of the finance committee, said: "I will interject into the Senator's remarks, with his permission, a denial of every statement he has made, and the probability is that at the conclusion of his speech I can enter the same denial."

Mr. Allen declared the measure required the payment of all debts, public and private, in gold coin.

"I'd like to know," said he "whether the Senator from Rhode Island denies that?"

"I do replied" Mr. Aldrich. "I suppose next we shall hear a denial that the sun is shining when everybody is looking at it," retorted Mr. Allen sarcastically.

"I would like the Senator to point out the part of the bill," retorted Mr. Aldrich, "which provides that all debts, public and private shall be paid in gold."

"It is there," replied Mr. Allen. "Every contract is reduced to the gold standard."

"Further along Mr. Allen asserted that the pending measure conferred unlimited power for the issuance of bonds."

"Now, I suppose," said he, "that the Senator (Aldrich) will deny that."

"No friend of this bill," replied Mr. Aldrich, "would ever make such a statement, because it is not true."

Mr. Allen especially attacked the measure because of the favors he said it extended to the national banks.

Mr. Aldrich made a brief reply to Mr. Allen, dealing particularly with that part of Mr. Allen's speech in which he had discussed the advantages conferred by the bill on the national banks. He denied that the measure extended to national banks any additional privileges.

No additional life, he said, was given, either, to the charters of national banks. Those charters would expire in 1903 and it would be within the power of Congress either at that time or prior to it, to determine whether the charters should be extended. In the opinion of Mr. Aldrich, there was not the least danger of inflation by the use of national bank currency under the provisions of the pending bill.

The entire amount possible to be issued by the banks would be, he said, \$900,000,000, an increase of \$300,000,000 over the present national bank currency.

The Rhode Island Senator asked Mr. Butler of North Carolina if he and the party he represented were in favor of free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

Mr. Butler evaded a direct answer, preferring, he said, to answer the question in his own way.

Mr. Aldrich, after vainly pressing for a categorical reply, said he had watched with interest the denunciation of the free silver issue, but he expressed some surprise that Mr. Butler who was the representative of a great party, should practically acknowledge that he and his party had abandoned the free coinage of silver.

Mr. Butler protested against this version of his remarks but did not further reply.

The time for taking the vote on the finance bill had been fixed at four o'clock and it still lacked fifteen minutes of that hour. As no Senator desired to speak further on the measure, a bill providing for the erection of a public building at Natchez, Miss., was passed.

At four o'clock the vote was taken on the pending conference report. It was agreed to 44 to 26, as follows:

Yeas—Aldrich, Allison, Baker, Bard, Beveridge, Burrows, Carter, Clark of Wyoming, Cullom, Davis, Drexler, Ekins, Fairbanks, Foraker, Foster, Frye, Gallinger, Gear, Hale, Hanna, Hansbrough, Hawley, Hoar, Lindsay, Lodge, McBridge, McComas, McCumber, McMillan, Mason, Nelson, Penrose, Perkins, Platt of Connecticut, Platt of New York, Proctor, Quarles, Ross, Scott, Shoup, Simon, Thurston, Wellington, Wetmore—44.

Nays—Allen, Bacon, Bates, Butler, Chandler, Chilton, Clark of Montana, Clay, Cockrell, Culberson, Harris, Holtfield, Jones of Arkansas, Jones, of Nevada, Kenney, McLaurin, Martin, Morgan, Pettigrew, Pettus, Rawlins, Sullivan, Tamm, Teller, Tillman, Turner—26.

The Senate then passed a joint resolution authorizing the President to invite the government of Great Britain to join in the formation of an international commission to examine and report upon the diversion of the waters that are the boundaries of the two countries.

Mr. Clark of Montana, directed the attention of the chairman to the fact that his vote had not been recorded on the finance bill. He said he had distinctly voted "No." The record was corrected. The Senate then passed a number of pension bills and also the following measures:

Providing for the enlargement of the public building at Dallas, Texas; providing for the erection of a public building at Spokane, Washington, at a cost of \$500,000; to ratify an agreement between the committees of the five civilized tribes and the Seminole tribe of Indians; for the relief of the Globe works of Boston, Mass.; providing for the erection of a public building at Tacoma, Washington, at a cost of \$700,000.

After a brief executive session the Senate adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE.

Washington, March 6.—The House today without preliminary business, resumed the consideration of the Aldrich-Robbins contested election case, from the fourth Alabama district, which was taken up last Friday. Mr. Robbins, the sitting member, who is a Democrat, took the floor for an hour in defense of his right to his seat.

Mr. Burkett of Nebraska, spoke in favor of the contestant, Mr. Aldrich.

Mr. Burkett drifted from a discussion of the case into a general discussion of elections in the South, and the advisability of adopting some means of limiting the representation in the South unless the alleged methods employed to suppress the negro vote ceased.

Mr. Glynn of New York, argued in favor of the sitting member.

Mr. Dearmond of Missouri, spoke in favor of the sitting member. During his speech the conference report on the finance bill was returned from the Senate and was greeted with applause on the Republican side.

At 4:50 the House adjourned.

ALL GETTING OUT.

New Broom Idea Seems to Prevail at the Bath Iron Works.

(Bath Times.)

Many friends of Wm. C. Bessellere will regret to learn that he has resigned his position as assistant superintendent of the Bath Iron Works where he has been an able official the past ten years.

Another important change at the Bath Iron Works is the resignation of Wm. A. Fairburn, chief draughtsman at the hull department.

The resignation of draughtsman W. B. Caswell, who has been in the hull department draughting room of the Bath Iron Works the past year, is also announced.

WON'T IMPROVE BUSINESS.

Northfield, Vt., March 6.—There was a unique transaction at town meeting today by the passage of a resolution providing that all persons procuring liquor at the town liquor agency should have their names printed in the local newspapers at the end of each month, together with the quantity procured, the purpose for which it is obtained and the amount paid. The resolution also provides that the names of all persons requesting a supply of liquor at the agency shall be published at the same time.

DISCHARGED EMPLOYEES.

Washington, March 6.—The industrial commission today heard witnesses in regard to the alleged discharge of employees by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad company because such employees were affiliated with the Brotherhood of Railway Firemen. It was stated that the purpose of the commission was simply to gain information in regard to industrial conditions and it did not intend to take up the question of arbitration in this connection.

Mr. Fitzpatrick of Columbus, Ohio, sketched the history of the brotherhood of railway firemen and told of its beneficial features. Mr. Fitzpatrick said that some railroad companies had voluntary beneficial associations, that membership in the association was a condition of employment on the railroad and that dues were deducted from the wages of the employees. Mr. Fitzpatrick said that an other condition was that employees should accept the relief afforded by this association in lieu of damages against the company.

Members of the brotherhood he said had been discharged by the Philadelphia and Reading because of their affiliation with that order.

DEATH OF CONGRESSMAN HARMER.

Philadelphia, March 6.—Congressman Alfred C. Harmer, known as the Father of the House of Representatives, died at his home in Germantown, an suburb of this city, today.

Mr. Harmer had been ill since last November, when he was stricken with a severe attack of kidney trouble. He recovered sufficiently to attend the opening of Congress, but before the Christmas recess he returned to his home and since that time has been confined to his bed. A few days ago he suffered a relapse and steadily failed until this evening when he died, surrounded by his family.

GEN. SHAW AT NORFOLK.

Norfolk, Va., March 6.—Gen. Shaw, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, addressed a large audience here tonight. There were many Union and Confederate veterans present and he was cheered as he announced that he was starting on a tour of 12 Southern states, and that his mission was one of peace and concord. He pleaded eloquently for unity and fraternity and made a profound impression.

NO USE FOR MATERIAL.

Chicago, March 6.—Building material firms which supply the Chicago market voted today to close their plants until conditions in the building industry here changed for the better. By the closing ten thousand men, employed in stone quarries, brick yards and plants where lime, cement, stone and other materials are handled are made idle. This makes the total number of unemployed men in the city fifty thousand.

PRIVATE CAR DESTROYED

Big Loss to Actor Lewis Morrison.

Car was Formerly Owned by Mrs. Langtry.

The Loss Estimated at \$50,000.

Occupants Barely Escaped in Their Night Clothes.

Bangor, March 6.—The private car of Lewis Morrison, the actor, was totally destroyed by fire en route to this city today from Calais. The total loss is estimated at more than \$50,000. The occupants lost everything only escaping in their night-clothes.

The car, which was formerly known as the Jersey Lily, and was owned by Mrs. Langtry, was totally destroyed. Mrs. Morrison says that she lost diamonds worth \$10,000 and about \$3000 worth of wearing apparel. Mr. Morrison estimates his loss of personal effects at \$5000, including \$800 in cash, a diamond ring and other jewelry and clothing. There is no insurance on the articles lost. It is not known whether or not the car is insured. The company is playing in Bangor Opera house tonight, the costumes and scenery having been in another car.

In describing the fire Manager Denison of the company said: "It's the closest call I ever had and the wonder is that we weren't burned up. No, I don't know anything about the cause of the fire. I was asleep when it broke out and we didn't have any time to hold an investigation. All I know is that if some passenger hadn't seen us blazing up there would have been little left of us to bury."

"It was just after we left Eastport Junction. We were all asleep, the porter came to my stateroom and knocked. 'We've got a hot box,' said he, 'Well, pull the cord and put on air brakes,' I answered."

"Then Mr. Morrison came to my door and said we were all safe. I jumped up at this and grabbed these trousers. I don't know why I took these, but by doing so I saved between \$700 and \$800, and then rushed out to find the car full of smoke so thick you could cut it with a knife."

"Just as I got out the porter came back and said the car wasn't connected with either the cord or the brakes."

"Run to the next car and tell them we're alive," said I, and when he ran he looked baggage car was behind us I nearly went through the floor. I nearly went through as it was, anyhow."

"We kept on burning all the time, but as luck would have it we came to a curve and as we went around it some passenger in one of the cars back of us gave the alarm and we came to a stop in time to let us out without being roasted alive. The car was dropped off, but not before the baggage car had become ignited."

"Did we lose much? Well, only about \$40,000 worth. We got out in our night clothes with a few extras to cover us and everything else went up in smoke. Mrs. Morrison lost thousands of dollars worth of clothes and a lot of her diamonds are also missing. I myself, lost all my personal clothing, so between the three of us we'll be obliged to give the tailors a life."

CAUSED BY OIL STOVE.

Calais, March 6.—The splendidly furnished car of Lewis Morrison, the actor, was burned as the result of an explosion of an oil stove in it, while the car was en route from this city to Eastport Junction this morning. So quickly did the flames envelope the car that the members of the company barely escaped, leaving all their personal effects. Mr. Morrison places his loss at \$10,000 as much of the equipment was burned. Mr. Morrison was on his way to Bangor.

JOURNET IN COMMAND.

London, March 7.—A despatch to the Standard from Oostende, dated Sunday, March 4, says: "General Journet is reported to be in supreme command of the Boer forces here."

VOTED TO AUTHORIZE LOAN.

London, March 6.—8.15 p. m.—The House of Commons in committee of the whole this evening adopted a resolution to authorize a loan of 35,000,000 pounds. The vote stood one hundred and sixty-one to twenty-six.

Mrs. Pinkham's Advice

and Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound have restored health and happiness to scores of women. This is not a mere advertising claim, but a positive fact.

The reason Mrs. Pinkham is so qualified to advise women is because for 20 years she has been treating and studying woman's ills. Her address is Lynn, Mass.

If you are ill, write to her for help, as thousands of women are doing.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

relieves painful periods and regulates menstruation. It cures backache, kidney troubles and all uterine disorders.

Read the letters from women appearing regularly in this paper.

TO SIR CHARLES TUPPER.

Banquet by Canadian Club of Boston Last Evening.

Boston, March 6.—The Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, Bart, was tendered a banquet by the Canadian club of Boston, today, at the Hotel Bellevue. The other guests were Collector of Port Hon. George H. Lyman, Lieut. Governor Bates, Mayor Hart, H. M. Consul General J. Blunt C. B. Former Commander Walter of the Acadia, G. Herbert Winkler, John H. Carter, Henry M. Whitney and J. M. Carrington.

Dr. Roberts H. Upham presided. The banquet hall was profusely decorated with the national colors of Great Britain and America.

In the course of his remarks Dr. Upham said that there were more than a hundred thousand Canadians in this vicinity and although they are loyal subjects of their adopted country, they still have a strong feeling of love for their native land. In closing he gave the toast "To the President," and the second toast "To the Queen," each of which was greeted with cheers. Col. Henry Walker made a very happy response for Massachusetts and in closing asked the company to drink with him to the health of Canada and the mother country.

At this point Sir Charles Tupper was elected an honorary member of the club and in response the guest spoke of the demonstration of last evening, and what it meant to those who are in sympathy with Great Britain in her struggle. Mr. Tupper said that on the 12th of next May it will be forty-five years since he was elected to the Nova Scotia legislature and that he had been in public service ever since. After paying high compliments to the diplomatic branch of our government, Sir Charles said that men of brains and influence were constantly going into Canada from the United States to invest capital for the development of the country. He believed that the commercial relations of the two countries cannot help being improved by this intercourse of the citizens.

In closing, Mr. Tupper said that to no other country in the world is it so important that England maintain its position as it is in the United States.

The last speaker was Mr. Henry M. Whitney, the well known capitalist, and in the course of his remarks he said that the recent expansion of the United States means more work and more happiness to New England and Canada.

The exercises closed with England's national anthem.

Everybody Has a Donkey.

In this whole poverty stricken kingdom of Portugal there is not a peasant so desperately impoverished as to be without his donkey. Every human being in the district seems to own from one to a score. Even the multitudinous beggars who accost you for alms at every step on the highway are mounted, such as Sancho Panza may have been. In front of every church, in every place or square and huddled in every crumbling archway are dozens of shaggy little donkeys, each caparisoned with a rope around its neck in lieu of halter or bridle, and a huge wooden saddle upon its back, and most of them are, unhappily, accompanied by barefooted drivers, also mounted, armed with iron pointed goads, long as hoe handles. They are called into requisition for the most trifling errands. The servant rides to market, the mechanic to his day's labor.—Exchange.

A Boston Custom. Hicks—Funny about Pincherly. He says he believes in treating all men alike. Wicks—That's right. He never treats anybody.—Boston Transcript.

WATER TANKS.

How to Prevent Freezing—Keep the Windmill Working.

In regard to the freezing of windmill water tanks a Pennsylvania correspondent of Rural New Yorker maintains that there will be no trouble in the very coldest weather, providing the tank has some little capacity and is kept well supplied with water. He says: I have two tanks in my windmill derrick, one above the other, 20 and 40 barrel capacity, and in many years' use I have never been troubled as far as freezing is concerned. Last February we had the coldest weather ever experienced here—40 below zero—and the tanks kept open. I believe the theory of the nonfreezing is that if the water in the tank is frozen over when water is drawn a space of warmer air is formed than the outside temperature; then, when you set the windmill to work, the temperature of the freshly pumped water is such as soon to thaw out the ice covering.

A New York farmer contributes his opinion as follows in the same journal: I have had considerable experience with water tanks, as I now have two mills running on my farm. The first was put up in the fall of 1870 and is doing as good work today as it did the day it started. This mill was put up for the purpose of furnishing water for my winter stock and also to supply the wants of my house from cellar to the second floor of the house. Of course my storage tank would have to be elevated higher than the second floor in order to give sufficient pressure. I placed a 45 barrel tank in the top of my barn and pumped all water into this, using only one pipe to do this work, as a check valve is near the pump in the well, and ball faucets in the drinking tanks used about the barn. So you can readily see that all water goes directly from the well to the tank in the top of the barn, excepting when a pump is running, as in that case it would discharge at the lowest level.

In that early day of windmills I feared that the tank would freeze, and, thinking an ounce of prevention was worth a pound of cure, I packed the bottom of the tank at least one foot high with sawdust and wound the remainder with the best felt paper. The result was that my tank did not freeze, but began to leak in three years' time, so much so that I replaced it with a 60 barrel tank without any protection whatever and have had no trouble from freezing. The secret of its not freezing is pumping directly from the well into the tank, causing agitation and a constant change of the water. The cause of the first tank decaying was the dampness confined just enough to cause a mold, and not enough air could get in to dry it out.

The greatest danger with freezing would be in the pipes from the pump to the tank. Of course a certain amount of pipe must need protection. The water will stand still in all probability in the coldest of weather, as in many instances there will be a dead calm at this time. I have been very successful in this also, never being troubled in the least with any of my piping after the first year. I first put my pipes down according to direction four feet deep. They caught and stopped a short time. I took them all up and lowered them all five feet, and from the ground up through the barn to the tank I first made a tin casing around the pipe, making an air space from the ground to the tank. Then I wound the outside of this tin casing with building paper several thicknesses. After this being thoroughly done I packed with dry sawdust at least six inches all around the pipe in a box for this purpose.

All this great convenience needs now is to throw the wheel into the wind and keep the supply of water good. Of course I look it over every fall to see that all is in proper shape with the sawdust, as that will settle a little every year. Filling in at the top keeps all right.

Alfalfa on Muck Land. J. L. northwestern Indiana, asks whether alfalfa will thrive on muck land that overflows; also whether it will grow in its climate. Alfalfa is not a wet soil plant. It is indeed very doubtful whether it will do any good upon his overflowed muck land. If the common red clover will not thrive there, alfalfa will not. Alfalfa clover will thrive upon such land. It costs a little more per bushel of seed than common red clover, but the seed being smaller not quite so much is required per acre. A bushel will do for eight acres if sown alone. Your muck land would be a royal place for rape. Your latitude is all right for alfalfa if you give it a porous subsoil with the water level three feet or more below the surface. It costs a little more per bushel than common red and should be sown in about the same amount on a well prepared seed bed in the spring and the seed slightly covered. Some of the most successful growers sow no grain with it. J. E. Wing sows a bushel or less of oats, then cuts oats for hay before ripe.—Ohio Farmer.

Stops the Cough and work off the Cod. Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No cure No Pay. Price 25c.

AWFUL! The Piles are Awful! I had suffered for 15 years. Was Cured Quickly and Safely. No Pain or Risk. Neither Knife or Ligature. Give me your address if you suffer, and I will tell you how I obtained Safe and Speedy RELIEF. Send Stamp. Address N. B. S., Box 236 Lewiston, Me. nov22/99

ANDERSON, ADAMS & CO., Fire Insurance Agency

31 Exchange Street.

First Class American and Foreign Companies

GEORGE A. LIBBY, TEACHER OF PIANO

The Best Methods at a Moderate Price.

Address, Care of WILL LIBBY, with Cressy, Jones & Allen, mar22/99

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANDERSON, ADAMS & CO.,

31 Exchange Street,

AGENTS OF...

UNITED STATES BRANCH OF

The Employer's Liability Assurance Corporation, Ltd.

Appleton & Dana, United States Branch Managers and Attorneys, 71 Kilby Street, Boston, Mass.

ASSETS DEC. 31, 1899.

Stocks and Bonds \$970,220.00

Cash in office and Bank 6,781.89

Cash Deposited with Trustees, with Kidder Peabody & Co. 63,554.54

Interest due and accrued on Bonds 7,140.42

Uncollected Premiums, net 180,003.84

Gross Assets \$1,236,299.69

Admitted Assets \$1,236,299.69

LIABILITIES DEC. 31, 1899.

Net unpaid losses \$327,115.00

Unearned Premiums 551,319.23

All other liabilities, unpaid Commission on Premiums paid 7,224.47

Total \$885,658.70

Capital, Deposited 200,000.00

Surplus over all liabilities 159,631.09

Total liabilities and surplus \$1,236,299.69

W. A. R. BOOTHBY, General Agent, Waterville, Maine.

tel243ed3w

WALL PAPER

Season of 1900.

Styles--New.

Designs--Novel.

Prices--Right.

LORING, SHORT & HARMON.

tel24

IF WE MAKE YOUR CLOTHES

you are certain of six things, viz.: That the material is the best obtainable; that the Linings and Trimmings; style the very latest; workmanship honest; fit perfect and the Price Right; and from start to finish you are the judge.

Shall we make your next suit?

W. L. CARD, Tailor-Draper,

46 FREE STREET.

OF SAME OPINION.

President Hasn't Changed His Mind.

Favors Free Trade With Porto Rico.

Was Constrained to Yield to Action of House

As Proposed Duty Would be No Hardship.

Doesn't Think Constitution Follows the Flag.

Washington, March 6.—The Post tomorrow will say:

President McKinley in conversation with callers at the White House yesterday, reiterated his belief that the people of Porto Rico were entitled to free trade with the United States. He made it clear that his views had undergone no change since he wrote his message to Congress. He still adhered to the sentiment therein expressed. At the same time he said he was unable to subscribe to the theory that the constitution followed the flag; that the Porto Ricans must have free trade as a necessary legal right. When he found that the House deemed it the part of wisdom, the President explained, to impose a small tariff upon condition that the revenues collected shall be returned to the island, he had been constrained to yield to the judgment of the House. The tariff, under such conditions, would be no hardship to the Porto Ricans. Moreover, he believed it advisable at the earliest possible moment to secure the decision of the Supreme court on the constitutional question involved. Therefore, he had given his consent to the nominal tariff and agreed to sign such a bill. He left no doubt in the minds of his callers, whom he questioned closely regarding the drift of public sentiment, that Congress, not the executive, was responsible for the change in policy.

MR. ROOT EXPLAINS.

He Drew Up Porto Rican Bill but Did It Against His Judgment.

Washington, March 6.—As the authorship of the Porto Rican tariff bill has been ascribed to Secretary Root by a number of the ways and means committee, it may be proper to state that the Secretary himself drew up the bill, but only as an alternative measure on representations by some of the Republican members of the committee to the effect that it was the best possible legislation. While consenting to draft the bill under the circumstances, Secretary Root declared that he still held to the opinions on the subject expressed in his annual report, and favored doing all that could be done for Porto Rico. These facts are from the highest authority.

HAWAIIAN BILL IN HOUSE.

Washington, March 6.—The Senate bill providing a form of territorial government for Hawaii was considered today by the House committee on territories and a decision reached to substitute the House bill for all after the enacting clause of the Senate measure. There is practically no difference in the two measures, except on nonessential details. The provisions as to suffrage appointments, etc., are the same in both bills. The Senate provision extending the navigation laws to Hawaii was incorporated in the substitute with an amendment that these laws shall not go into effect for one year.

Chairman Knox says Speaker Hender-

The thin baby

You always expect to see a baby plump and rosy, don't you? Thinness in a baby is a disease. If not corrected serious results follow. The first year often determines the health for the whole of a long life.

Scott's Emulsion is a true and tried friend to the little ones. It gives them just the plumpness all healthy babies should have.

Scott & Bowne, Chemists, New York.

son has given him encouragement to believe that the bill can be taken up as an early day.

IS NO PAPER TRUST.

Mr. Chisholm Says Law of Supply and Demand Regulates Price of Paper.

New York, March 6.—Mr. Chisholm, president of the International Paper company, when shown the despatch regarding the introduction of a resolution in Congress attacking the company under the anti-trust law said that the international paper company was absolutely in no sense a "trust" and that all the premises of the resolution were false; that the company owned outright all the mills controlled and had no dealings with any other mills and had made no effort to co-operate with its competitors to raise prices. The price of paper, he said, was absolutely regulated by the inevitable law of supply and demand and the advance had not been as great as in many other commodities. Foreign paper consumers were making contracts in this country for paper in many cases extending over a year, at a higher price than the prevailing prices.

SHIP ON FIRE.

Seen by the Rhyndland But Has Been Abandoned.

Philadelphia, March 6.—The American line steamer Rhyndland arrived here today from Liverpool and reports having sighted the Norwegian ship, Soheim, from Mobile, January 13, for Fleetwood, England, abandoned and on fire. The Rhyndland sighted the burning ship on February 27 in latitude 48.49; longitude 38.11 at a distance of twelve miles. The American liner immediately changed her course and went to the vessel to take off any one who might be aboard the ship, but found no signs of life. The fire was burning fiercely from the stern to midship, the after part of the ship having already been gutted. All the sails of the ship had either been scorched or burned. Not finding any life, the Rhyndland blew her whistle "or quite a while in the hope that the crew of the vessel might be within hearing and make their whereabouts known, but the Rhyndland saw nothing and proceeded.

The Soheim is supposed to have carried a crew of from fifteen to twenty men. Her captain's name was Metson. The vessel had a cargo of yellow pine lumber.

LORD PAUNCEFOTE TO REMAIN.

London, March 6.—The Associated Press learns that the British government has decided that Lord Pauncefote will remain ambassador at Washington indefinitely.

The decision to retain Lord Pauncefote as British ambassador to the United States is chiefly due to the unanimous declaration of the British press in favor of such a step, and, although Lord Salisbury previous to last Friday, had not considered the further prolonging of Lord Pauncefote's term, he apparently became so much impressed with the strength of the arguments regarding the ambassador's accurate knowledge of the matters pending between the two nations that he asked him if he was willing to remain. Lord Pauncefote thereupon replied in the affirmative.

No definite period was mentioned by Lord Salisbury so it is probable that the dean of the diplomatic corps will not leave Washington this year at any rate, at the end of which time the British government hopes for a settlement of the various controversies. The Associated Press is informed that no new communications of any kind have passed between the two governments in regard to Lord Pauncefote and that not even any unofficial intimation was given to Lord Salisbury by any representative of the United States that Lord Pauncefote's retention would be acceptable to the American administration.

Washington, March 6.—Lord Pauncefote today received a cablegram from Lord Salisbury notifying him that he would be continued at this important diplomatic post for the present at least. Reference was made to the pendency in the United States of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty and of the several open issues of great importance with which the present ambassador is better fitted to deal than any other person by reason of his perfect familiarity with them.

The ambassador had made arrangements to return his family and servants to England on the 28th inst, remaining in the United States for a fortnight longer himself in order to close up his business affairs. The notification received today has made change of plans necessary. His family has decided to remain in the United States with the ambassador during the spring months, at least, and it will be some date in June before they leave.

It is understood that Lord Pauncefote will remain at the head of the embassy until some time in the fall.

It is said that such an extension as this, the third, has only one precedent in the diplomatic service.

STRIKE WILL BE LONG.

Quincy, Mass., March 6.—The general sentiment expressed at the meeting of the local granite manufacturers' association tonight, seemed to be a determination to hold to the offer made to the cutters of 33 cents for an average hour's work, and it is generally believed that the strike will be a long one. There was a very good attendance at the meeting tonight and quite a number of the members spoke. The whole ground was gone over and the majority favored standing by the committee which reported the 33 cents wage. Among the outers today there was no intimation of any wavering or of receding from the demand of 35 cents per hour.

Remember the adjourned election in ward nine today. The polls open at eight and close at five p. m. Every Republican in ward nine should make it a point to attend this election and vote for John J. Frye.

AN INDIAN CONGRESSMAN.

Mr. Curtis of Kansas Delegation.

Eminent and Useful Member of House.

The Blood of Kaws in His Veins.

Was First Elected to Fifty-Third Congress.

SPECIAL TO THE PRESS.

Washington, March 6.—The oration of Sprague, which used to be popular for school boy declamations, described the race of red men as fast vanishing from their hunting grounds, their springs dried up and their arrows broken. While it is true that the Indians have been driven

There is also an Indian Congressman, although the Hon. Charles Curtis, of Kansas, is so eminent and useful a member of the House of Representatives that few of his associates remember or perhaps know at all, that he has Indian blood in his veins. He is not a full-blooded Indian, but has eyes and complexion that betray Indian origin on one side of his family.

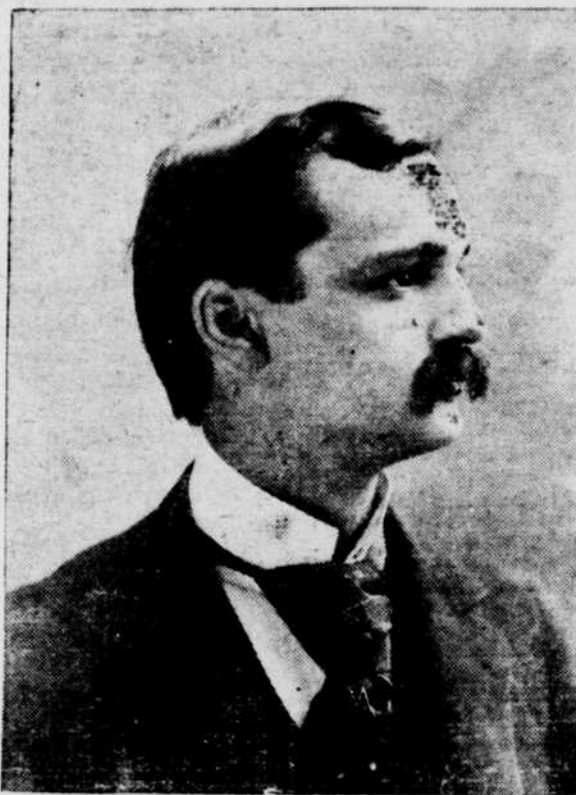
A despatch published in a local paper a few days ago recalled these facts by reporting a great dance that the Kaw Indians, in Oklahoma, had instituted to celebrate the victory of their kinsmen, Mr. Curtis, who had been renominated for Congress after a contest in the convention. Mr. Curtis's associates in the House, who read the despatch, jokingly christened him the "big chief of the Kaws." It was probably the first time that many of them had known of his Indian extraction.

Mr. Curtis owes his prominence in no sense to this accident of birth. He stands in the House on his abilities alone; and these have been sufficient to enable him to ride the roughest seas of Kansas politics for sixteen years. If he lives he will undoubtedly complete ten years in Congress, for he came first in the Fifty-third, and has been renominated for the Fifty-fourth.

He was born in Shawnee county, Kansas, in 1860, and educated in the common schools of Topeka. He is a lawyer, and was prominent in his profession before coming to Congress.

Naturally enough his most efficient service in the House has been on the Committee on Indian Affairs. He is regarded as an authority on the relations of the government with its Indian wards, and is trusted because he is known to sympathize with the Indians.

He is a ready speaker, hard-working, serious man, much trusted and liked by



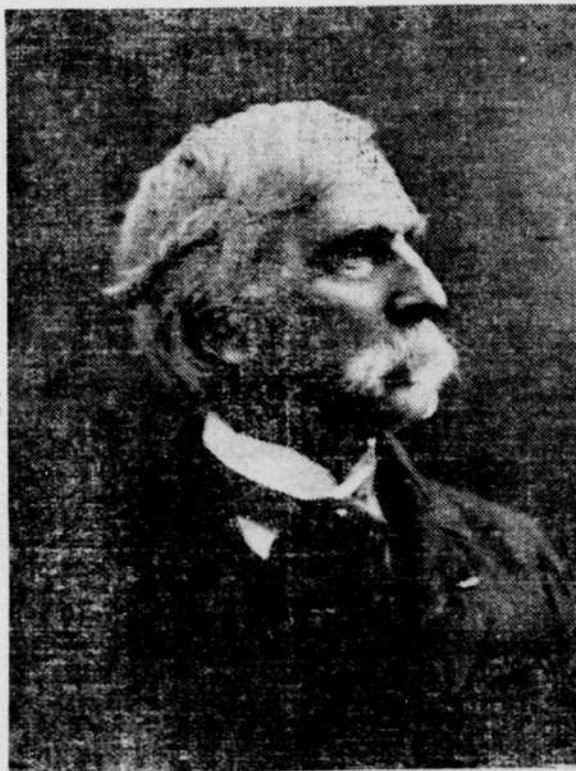
CONGRESSMAN CHARLES CURTIS OF KANSAS.

towards the setting sun, and have gradually been deprived of their hunting grounds, they are by no means vanishing so rapidly as might be supposed. On the contrary they are becoming civilized, are in many cases settled upon farms of their own, and have even become voters in many places in the West.

His associates. His influence in the House is already considerable, and is growing. In his district there have been not a few aspirants for his place; and as the western idea of rotation prevails to quite an extent in Kansas, he has had at least two hard fights for renomination. In each case he has won, however, his last victory being a few days ago.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN APPOINTED.

Washington, March 6.—The President sent to the Senate today the nomination of Joshua L. Chamberlain to be surveyor of customs at Portland, Me.



GENERAL JOSHUA L. CHAMBERLAIN.

TO SUPPRESS THE PLAGUE.

Washington, March 6.—At the cabinet meeting today the recommendation of the Hawaiian council that they be authorized to spend \$500,000 in the suppression of the Bubonic plague and the relief of distressed natives was formally approved.

MR. HITT RENOMINATED.

Freeport, Ill., March 6.—R. R. Hitt was renominated for Congress by acclamation at the Republican congressional convention here today.

MURDERED BY NEGROES.

Baxley, Ga., March 6.—Dan Mims, a young farmer living twenty miles from here, was murdered by two negro robbers yesterday. He was on his porch when attacked and when his wife ran out the robbers had killed him. She tried to escape with her baby, but the negroes killed the child and beat her so cruelly that her life is despaired of. Officers with dogs have gone from here. The murderers live in the neighborhood. They are both less than twenty years old.

ADJOURNED ELECTION.

Republicans of Ward Nine Should Show Themselves Today.

Today the voters in Ward 9 will be called upon to attend an adjourned election to select an alderman to represent them in the city council during the coming year. At the election held on Monday with three candidates in the field, there was no choice as it requires a majority to elect.

John J. Frye, the Republican nominee, who has served his section of the city ably and well for the past year, should be returned to the upper board for a second term, if the voters of Ward 9 wish to have the best interests of their ward carefully looked after. Mr. Frye, as everybody knows, is a cool headed, careful and conservative business man, who has carried his business experience into the city government to the city's advantage. His record has been a creditable one and all good Republicans will turn out today and see that there is no split in the delegation from Ward 9.

TUTUILA IN CONTROL OF NAVY.

Washington, March 6.—The executive order issued by the President a short time ago placing certain islands of the Samoan group under the control of the navy department, is as follows:

"The island of Tutuila, of the Samoan group and all other islands of the group east of longitude 171 degrees west of Greenwich, are hereby placed under the control of the department of the navy for a naval station. The secretary of the navy will take such steps as may be necessary to establish the authority of the United States and to give to the island the necessary protection."

"William McKinley." (Signed) In accordance with this order, the secretary of the navy has announced that all the islands embraced therein are hereby established into a naval station to be known as the Naval Station Tutuila, and to be under the command of a commandant.

VALIDITY OF GOLD CONTRACTS.

Washington, March 6.—Justice Brown, as Circuit justice of the Seventh Circuit court, today, allowed a writ of error to the Supreme court of the United States which will probably call out an opinion on the validity of contracts specifying payment in gold coin. The case is that of Kliza and George Dorr vs. Amy Hunter and it comes from the Supreme court of Illinois. It grows out of a promissory note for \$500 given by the Dorr to Miss Hunter, which called for payment in gold coin. Default being made, suit was brought and collection was resisted on the ground that the clause requiring payment in gold was contrary both to article one, section ten, paragraph one of the constitution and to the acts of February 28, 1888 and July 14, 1890.

The declaration for parity in the act of 1890, the Sherman law, is cited at length. The contract is therefore claimed to be both unconstitutional and illegal.

PRESIDENT COLE INDICTED.

Boston, March 6.—Charles H. Cole, formerly president of the defunct Globe National bank of this city, was indicted on twenty-five counts by the grand jury in the United States district court this afternoon before Judge Lowell. Sixteen of the counts are for false entries on the books of the bank and nine counts are for misapplication of funds.

The case is set for trial during the first week of April, and Mr. Cole is given until March 20 to plead.

The total amount involved in the different counts alleging false entries in the books of the bank and mis-application of funds, is \$1,074,650.

The dates mentioned in the counts of the indictment are nearly all in May, June, July and August of last year.

THE SPORTSMAN'S SHOW.

Boston, March 6.—The disagreeable weather scarcely lessened the enthusiasm or decreased the crowd at the Sportsman's show tonight. The canoe tug of war between Quinnogobiquin First and Lake side, was won by the latter. A similar event between Quinnogobiquin First and Wawabawa First, went to the winner. The plunge for distance was won by C. B. Clark, B. A. A., distance 55 feet.

CRUISE OF HARTFORD.

Santiago de Chili, March 6.—Via Galveston, Tex.—The U. S. training ship Hartford has arrived at Valparaiso. The Hartford left San Francisco January 10 on an extended cruise which will end at Fortress Monroe in May. She has on board 300 native born enlisted men who have not previously seen sea service. They will be trained on the voyage as men of wars men.

REWARD.

We, the undersigned druggists, offer a reward of 50 cents to any person who purchases of us two 25 cent boxes of Baxter's Mandrake Bitters Tablets, if it fails to cure constipation, biliousness, sick headache, jaundice, loss of appetite, sour stomach, dyspepsia, liver complaint, or any of the diseases for which it is recommended. Price 25 cents for either tablets or liquid. We will also refund the money on one package of either if it fails to give satisfaction.

C. H. CUPPY & CO.,

Monument Square, PORTLAND, ME.

SEVEN SUTHERLAND SISTERS' Hair Grower and Scalp Cleaner.

Are the only preparations that will restore the hair to its original healthy condition. At all druggists.

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby cautioned against harboring or trusting any of the crew of the British steamship "King Edgar," Captain Hughes, from Guernsey, as no debts of their contracting will be paid by owners, master, or CHASE, LEAVITT & CO., Agents. mar6dt

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mother and Doctor Too



Until the doctor comes, and for minor ills and accidents, the mother must doctor her family. Tens of thousands of mothers have relied upon JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT, and have found it always reliable. It is used both externally and internally and it is the remedy for inflammation from any cause. Used continually for 50 years as a household remedy, its sustained popularity and increasing use every year are the best possible testimonials to its curative powers.

Johnson's ANODYNE LINIMENT

is of greatest value in treating colic, cramps, diarrhoea, cholera morbus, bites, bruises, burns, stings, chafing, colds, coughs, croup, catarrh, bronchitis, la grippe, lameness, muscle soreness and pain and inflammation in any part of the body. Sold in two size bottles, 5c. and 50c. The larger size is more economical. If your dealer hasn't it send to us. Ask first. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

Spring Overcoatings.

Our line of light weight overcoatings is the largest in the city. Every shade and every style of weave in the Oxford mixtures, so popular this season. Dark grays for the Chesterfield, Herringbone and Diamond weaves for the street coat. London Twills and the Homespun mixtures for the natty top coat. Everything new and up-to-date. See our special styles and get our prices before ordering your spring overcoat.

D. E. CORNISH,

583 Congress St., Portland, Me.

mar3dlw

PURE PAINTS.

Are you going to paint this Spring? If so, Lucas' Pure Oil Tinted Glass Mixed Paints will make your home beautiful. Lucas Floor Paints dry hard and are durable. Practical Paints for practical people. Lucas Colors are pure and strong. Lucas Paints have a world-wide reputation. Call and see our display and get our prices.

H. T. HARMON & CO.

SEEDS, AGRICULTURAL TOOLS and WOODEN WARE,

CORNER EXCHANGE AND FEDERAL STREETS.

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DEERING REAL ESTATE.

New houses on high land, on street cars, with every Modern Convenience. Easy terms.

OTTAWA PARK LAND

Near Cape Casino (known as Cliff Cottage.)

DALTON & CO., 53 Exchange St.

feb26eddt

WE CAN AND WILL TALK INSURANCE DAY AND NIGHT.

Has the subject been properly placed before you? If not, let us know, and with the backing of our 18 Companies we think we can convince you of the necessity of trying our facilities.

E. C. JONES & CO.,

13 Exchange Street.

feb26eddt

IF YOU BUY

SUGAR STOCK

You may win or you may lose.

But if you buy the celebrated

Brunswick Cigars,

You are always sure to WIN the best 10c Cigar on the market. Try them, all your friends are smoking them.

CHAS. K. GAGE,

Portland, Me.,

representing

Makers,

New York.

arc6dt

THE PRESS.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1900.

TERMS:

DAILY PRESS—

By the year, \$6 in advance or \$7 at the end of the year.
By the month, 50 cents.

The DAILY PRESS is delivered at these rates every morning to subscribers in all parts of Portland, and in Westbrook and South Portland.

MAINE STATE PRESS (Weekly)—
By the year, \$1 in advance, or \$1.25 at the end of the year.
For six months, 50 cents; for three months, 25 cents.

Subscribers whose papers are not delivered promptly are requested to notify the office of the DAILY PRESS, No. 97 Exchange street, Portland, Me.

Patrons of the PRESS who are leaving town temporarily may have the addresses of their papers changed as often as they may desire by notifying the office.

Another attempt is being made to have the Supreme Court to review the findings of the Circuit Court of Appeals in the Fairweather will. The lawyers do not want to leave off plundering that estate.

The failure of the Hon. Mr. Connolly to carry his own ward, which ordinarily is a Democratic ward, would seem to indicate that platform makers were not popular with the Democrats.

The experiment of women on the school committee, will be watched with interest. Great things have been predicted of it, and if only a fraction of them are realized our schools will be greatly benefited.

A bill has been introduced in the Senate to prohibit the sale of strong liquors in Manila. It was about time for some action, if the reports that the correspondents have been sending home are to be relied upon.

Sapto has been removed from the stage and to that extent the drama has been purified. But there is room for a great deal more purification. One need not be very familiar with the theatre to be able to name half a dozen plays as bad as Sapto.

Judge Taft, who is to be the head of the Philippine commission, was originally opposed to expansion, but expansion having been accomplished he thinks we must make the best of it and devote our energies to giving the best possible government to our colonies.

Farmer McLaughlin seems to have met with a decided first in his own town of Scarborough on Monday. But the Farmer may find consolation in that passage of Scripture that says a "prophet is not without honor save in his own country." Away from home, perhaps, he will do better.

Mr. Bird Coler, New York's Comptroller, is a Tammanyite, and therefore not very squeamish, presumably, but apparently the financial management of the city's affairs have become so bad that he can't stand it. "Legalized robbery," he declares, "has become respectable. Things are worse now than in Tweed's time. My bill would stop all this robbery and bribery and theft, but the corporation counsel in his official capacity goes to Albany to try to defeat it."

The Republicans of Ward 9 should see to it today that Mr. John J. Frye, their candidate for alderman, is elected by a good majority. Mr. Frye has been one of the most efficient members of the Board of Aldermen, and his defeat would be a serious loss not only to the Republicans, but to all citizens who believe that a city official's first duty is to look after the interests of his municipality. The acts and votes which some of the voters of Ward 9 are trying to punish him for, are every one of them, acts and votes which are in every way creditable to him.

Perhaps the greatest surprise of the city elections was the result in Auburn which was a Democratic victory for the first time in the history of the city. What the explanation of it is we are not sure, but some remarks about "royal families" which we find in the Lewiston Sun lead to the suspicion that Auburn has had a boss or bosses who have made themselves disagreeable, and that an overturn was resorted to as the surest means of getting rid of them. Doubtless next year the city will turn again to the Republicans, one year of Democracy generally being enough to satisfy everybody.

The amendment to the Porto Rico bill introduced into the Senate by Senator Davis makes Porto Rico a part of the United States so far as tariff is concerned. If it is adopted Porto Rico will be in exactly the same position regarding the Dingley law as one of the states of the Union. There will be absolute free trade between it and the United States, but all importations into the island from foreign countries will pay the duties of the Dingley bill. Mr. Davis comes from Minnesota, where the opposition to the House Porto Rico bill was exceedingly strong.

The Hepburn Nicaragua canal bill is in direct conflict with the Hay-Pauncefote treaty in almost every vital point. The latter instrument recognizes the validity of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty inasmuch as it negotiates to get rid of it. The Hepburn bill declares that that treaty was dead years ago owing to the failure of England to live up to it. The Hay-Pauncefote compact provides for a neutralized canal to be open to all nations on equal terms, in war as well as in peace. The Hepburn bill declares for a strictly American canal to be under the complete control of the United States. The Hay-Pauncefote treaty stipulates that the canal shall not be fortified either at its extremities or along its banks. The Hepburn bill provides expressly for its fortification at all these points. The two measures are utterly irreconcilable. The treaty is ratified the bill cannot be passed by the Senate.

without self justification. If the bill is passed the treaty cannot be ratified unless the Senate is ready to place itself in complete antagonism to the House. The treaty is believed to represent the opinion of the administration as regards the canal, and if that belief is correct it could not sign the Hepburn bill without a complete renunciation of its views, for the policies of the two measures are diametrically opposite and therefore afford no ground for compromise. As long as this radical difference of opinion between the administration and the House of Representatives exists the less agitation of the canal question the better.

The report of the joint committee of the city council which has been investigating the question of taxation, is interesting. Real estate, improved and unimproved, they find valued close up to its true value and taxed all it will bear. Visible personal property, such as stocks of goods, they find also bears the full share of the public burdens. Bonds and stocks succeed to a considerable extent in evading the assessors and the tax gatherers. But the most glaring cases of property escaping taxation are found, the committee say, in the electric railroad, electric light and telephone companies. Assuming their conclusions correct, and that is by no means a violent assumption, what is to be done about it. The first thing that must be done is to improve the laws. The next to elect assessors who will have the courage and independence to stand up against pressure. The first cannot be done until the legislature meets next winter, and, if current report be true, that the Hon. Joseph H. Manley is to make up all the committees of the House, it is not likely to be done very thoroughly then, for though Mr. Manley is ever so honest and well meaning, it is vastly improbable that he can withstand the influence and pressure of corporations with which he has been associated for many years and in which he is a large owner. As for assessors, it will help them very much to stand up against the pressure of particular interests to make them directly responsible to the people.

The time will come, no doubt, when our tax laws will be overhauled and needed changes made, but reform is not likely to be achieved under the auspices of the corporations themselves or their agents. Nor is it likely to be accomplished under the auspices of professional agitators, men who are constantly shouting about the dear people. Conscientious and able men who will not in a spirit of fairness, and not in a spirit of revenge who will keep in mind the fact that corporations have rights as well as individuals, who will not make tax reform simply a political cry to boost themselves into prominence, but at the same time will have the firmness to resist the importunities of powerful interests, must be the main reliance for an improvement in our tax laws. The public have reason to distrust about equally the corporation and the professional agitator in this business. Neither of them is likely to devise a system of taxation that will be fair and equal.

CURRENT COMMENT.

FALSE PROPHECY.

(Providence Journal.)
Smart newspaper paragraphers who prophesied when Congressman Littlefield of Maine took his seat that it would be a long time before he would be spoken of other than as "the successor of Mr. Dingley" are not especially desirous now that their predictions be recalled.

CONCERNING BOOKS.

A distinctly delightful book is Miss Mary Johnston's *To Have and To Hold*, recently published in a handsome volume, with excellent illustrations (Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Portland; Loring, Short & Harmon). I do not know when I have read a novel so thoroughly satisfactory in every respect. It has great distinction of style, free, yet perfectly restrained, of great purity and yet both picturesque and powerful, so that one reads page after page with absorbing interest, as one exciting scene follows another in rapid succession.

It is an exquisite story, strong and intensely dramatic, while yet the interstices of its stirring plot are filled with the whispering of the forest, the song of birds, the voice of the river, the beauty and charm of woman and pure and lofty thought.

One of the sweetest idylls in the English language is the description of the meeting of Ralph Percy and his wife Jocelyn in the forest after he has believed her dead. "There was joy in the haunted wood, deep peace, quiet thankfulness, a springtime of the heart, not riotous like the May, but fair and grave and tender, like the young world in the sunshine without the pines. Our lips met again, and then, with my arm around her, we moved to the giant pine beneath which stood the minister. He turned at us with a quiet and tender smile, though his eyes were wet. 'Heavenness may endure for a night,' he said, 'but joy cometh in the morning. I thank God for you both.'"

He laid his hands upon our bowed heads and blessed us, and then we three moved through the dismal wood and beside the sluggish stream down to the bright, great river. Ere we reached it the pines had fallen away, the haunted wood was behind us, our steps were set through a fairy world of green and gold and blue, the late sunshine barred our path with gold. When we came to the river it lay in silver at our feet, making low mounds among its reeds."

Miss Johnston has shown how rich a field for his fiction exists in Colonial Virginia, and it has been reserved for her to bring that region and period, and those picturesque characters into her two remarkable volumes, *Prisoners of Hope* and *To Have and To Hold*. They are for all time, and have none of the ephemeral qualities of so much of the modern fiction.

From the same publishers we have a new volume of the *American Statesman*

Series, the life of Charles Francis Adams, written by his son. In this one finds that the writer naturally reverts to his grandfather and great grandfather, John Quincy Adams and John Adams, both presidents of the United States, and who bequeathed to Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Sr., a devout and devoted interest in the politics of his country, and a passion for statesmanship.

In the preface to his work, Mr. Charles Francis Adams, the younger, states that it is now twenty-seven years since his father returned from Europe after the Geneva Arbitration of 1873, in which he rendered his last considerable public service, and it is about thirteen years since his death. Thus he considers the accumulation of Mr. Adams' letters and papers which have a distinct value as shedding much light upon a period and a struggle momentous in American history, should be used, this smaller volume being only a preliminary study, or condensed abstract of a larger and more detailed work which is in preparation.

The present sketch is chiefly biographical, little use having been made of Mr. Adams' diaries, which were very full and extensive, or of his letters.

We are told of Mr. Adams' birth-place and his education, something of his early life and of his part in the planting of the seed from which was to spring the Republican party of Massachusetts or, as his biographer states, "its almost might be said, the Republican party of the United States." In this movement Mr. Adams' associates were Charles Sumner, Henry Wilson, Stephen C. Phillips and John G. Palfrey.

Later one has a history of the rise of abolitionism in Boston, and of the slow methods by which Mr. Adams came to be at length one of its chief exponents and enthusiasts. As is well known, the year of 1848 found him the free-soil candidate for vice-president; he was a Republican representative in Congress from 1859 to '61, and minister to Great Britain from '61 to '68, during the famous controversy over the Alabama Claims, and did good service to his country in many various ways.

The present sketch of Mr. Adams' career is what his biographer claims for it: "The story of a life some of which was passed in a prominent position, at a great centre and during a memorable period." Thus it is of special interest in the contemporaneous history of the United States government.

M. L. B. W.

THE MAGAZINES.

Gunter's Magazine for March contains the following articles: Hand and Machine Labor, by Hon. Carroll D. Wright; Proposed Mortgage Tax in New York, by Charles E. Sprague, Ph. D.; Liberty in Economic Teaching, by Prof. Edward W. Bemis (with editorial rejoinder); The South's Labor System by the Editor.

The National Magazine of Boston, has articles entitled: Affairs at Washington, by Joe Mitchell Chaplin; Home Life in Porto Rico; Joseph Chamberlain's Visit to America; The Birth of the Monroe Doctrine; Old Novels in New Plays; Webster Davis and His Trip to the Treasury; Federal Control of Trade, by Hon. John J. Jenkins; Teaching School With a Broom, by Mrs. Booker T. Washington. The fiction of the number is timely and well sustained, the stories, sketches, and poems being of a high order of excellence and finely illustrated.

Everybody's Magazine for March is rich in that sort of pleasant reading that combines instruction with quick and easy interest. Of the important article is A Glimpse of the Germ World, by G. W. Winterburn, M. D. This is the simple explanation for the month, and takes up the subject of bacteria and the enormous amount of good they do to humanity. It treats of their origin and labors in a fascinating way, and imparts an astonishing amount of information in a manner which makes it stick to the memory. Theodore Tracy tells of The Silk Industry in America. His article is the first in the series on Great American Industries, and tells a remarkable story of a wonderful success following unnumbered failures. There are fifteen short stories and articles of the type dictated by the policy of this magazine—snappy, bright, interesting and clean.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss.
LEONARD C. CHENEY, Clerk.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every copy of CATHARTIC CURE that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATHARTIC CURE.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1899.
A. W. GLASSON, Notary Public.

Hall's Cathartic Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, etc.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

WHICH DO YOU PREFER?

Furnace, Steam, or Hot Water Heating. WE ARE HEADQUARTERS FOR ALL KINDS OF HEATING. PORTLAND, MAINE. ORE-ROOPER'S SONS.

WM. M. MARKS, Book, Card JOB PRINTER, 97 1-2 Exchange St., Portland.

FINE JOB PRINTING A SPECIALTY. All orders by mail or telephone promptly attended to.

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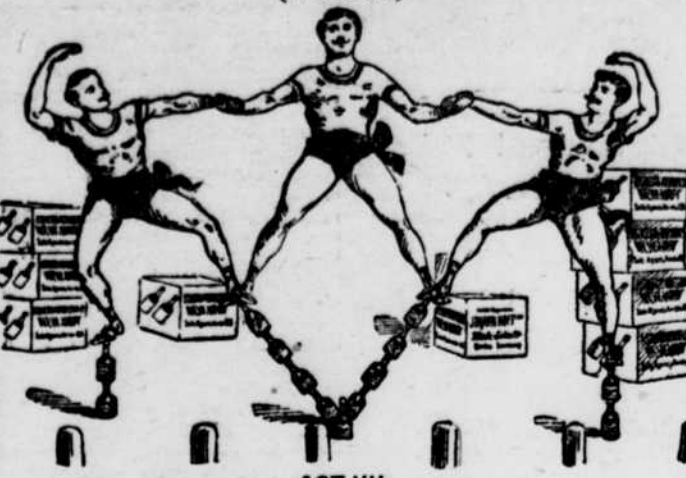
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THE SECRET OF STRENGTH

(In 8 Acts)



ACT VII

All the muscles come in play
While in this position they
Show no signs of pain or strain;
How, this strength, did these men gain?
By the use of the genuine Johann Hoff's Malt Extract.

Johann Hoff's Malt Extract creates appetite, aids digestion, cures dyspepsia, rests and strengthens the nervous system, and is a true blood maker.
Dr. L. Miller Woodson, of Galveston, Texas, writes: "I have used Johann Hoff's Malt Extract in my practice for 13 years, and have found it to be the best food and blood maker we have."
Beware of ordinary beers sold as Malt Extracts by unscrupulous dealers. Insist upon having Johann Hoff's genuine Malt Extract.

FINANCIAL.

BONDS. INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

County of Washington, Me., 4's, 1923-8
Tax Exempt.
Maine Central Railroad 7's 1912
Maine Central Railroad 5's 1912
Bangor & Aroostook Railroad 5's 1943
Bangor & Piscataquis Div. 5's 1943
West Chicago Tunnel 5's 1909
Quincy Railroad Co. 5's 1918
Portland & Yarmouth Railroad 4's 1919
Oakland Me. Water Co. 5's 1908-18
Newport Me. Water Co. 4's 1929

And Other Choice Investments.
Special Descriptive Circular sent on application.

MERCANTILE TRUST CO.,
Portland, Me.
Jan 27/00 to

Municipal Bonds

and other
HIGH GRADE
Securities

FOR SALE BY
SWAN & BARRETT

Bankers,
PORTLAND, MAINE.

— FOR —

FEBRUARY INVESTMENTS

WE OFFER
Municipal Bonds,
Water Works Bonds,
Railroad Bonds,
Bank Stock.

H. M. Payson & Co.
32 EXCHANGE ST.

\$100 Reward.

THE Portland Electric Light Company will pay \$100 to any one who will furnish evidence that will convict any person of tampering with their lines, lamps or machinery.
PORTLAND ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY
Geo. W. Brown, President.

MME. A. N. HAWES
Will resume teaching at her residence, 29 Fairmount St., March 10, 1900.
Vocal Music, Physical Culture, Voice Building.
Also making a specialty of Shakespeare, O. E. S. and D. O. R. work. Classes formed if desired. Correspondents please enclose stamp.

STEPHEN BERRY,
Book, Job and Card Printer,
No. 37 PLUM STREET.

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INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Kennebec Light & Heat Company First Mortgage 5's.
Sterling, Ill., Water Company First Mortgage 5's.
Rockport, Indiana, Water Works Co. First Mortgage 5's.
Athol, Mass., Water Company, First Mortgage 5's.
Clifton Forge, Va., Light & Water Co. First Mortgage 6's.
National Bank Stock.

For sale by
Mason & Merrill,
98 Exchange Street.

THE CASCO NATIONAL BANK
INCORPORATED 1824.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS
ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

Interest Paid on
TIME - DEPOSITS.

Drafts drawn on National Provincial Bank of England, London, in large or small amounts, for sale at current rates. Current Accounts received on favorable terms.

Correspondence solicited from individuals, Corporations, Banks and others desiring to open accounts as well as from those wishing to transact Banking business of any description through this Bank.

STEPHEN R. SMALL, President.
MARSHALL R. GODING, Cashier.

HOME BONDS
—FOR—
March Investments.

County of Cumberland, 4's.
Portland, Maine, 4's.
Maine Central R. R., 7's.
Portland Street R. R., 4 1-2's.
Portland Water Co., 4's.
Standish Water Company, (Guaranteed), 4's.
Portland and Rumford Falls Railway, 4's.
Portland and Ogdensburg R. R., 5's.

Also Portland Bank Stocks and other first class Bonds suitable for Trust Funds and Conservative Investors.

Portland Trust Co.,
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97 1-2 EXCHANGE STREET
PORTLAND, MAINE
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THE JEFFERSON.

TONIGHT
—THE EMINENT—
LEWIS MORRISON PRESENTING
MAGNIFICENT SCENERY. GEORGIOUS COSTUMES.

Friday and Saturday and Saturday Matinee.
CHARLES FROHMAN'S FAVORITE French Farce,
THE GIRL FROM MAXIM'S.
"The Girl from Maxim's" is the wildest provoker of hilarity that has startled theatregoers here this many a day. Don't say a word, don't read a word about her, but just go and laugh your head off at her mad pranks. —See signs the Boston Herald.

PRICES, \$1.50, \$1.00, 75, 50, 25c. Seats now on sale.

PORTLAND THEATRE, E. E. ROUNDS, Lessee and Manager.
ONE WEEK, COMMENCING MONDAY, DAILY MATINEES.
PRICES, Beginning 10c and 25c. Matinee 10c and 25c. Seats now on sale.

20th Year, 7,000,000 Patrons. You all remember us, the BENNETT & MOULTON COMPANY and their OWN ORCHESTRA.

Change of Repertoire each performance. THE ENTIRE WEEK'S REPERTOIRE. EVENINGS. MATINEES.

Wednesday The Comforts of Home
Thursday The Black Flag
Friday The Prisoner of Algiers
Saturday In the Heart of the Sierras

At each performance, the following Artists will appear: Madame Flower, the Bronze Melba, Dawson & Booth, Acrobatic Comedians; Miss Clara Turner in the latest songs; Frank Clayton, Comic Musical Act; Add Head's latest Animated Pictures, and Terry and Elmer, Comedians and Dancers.

UNDERWOOD SPRING.
Spacious Dining Hall always open. Music Card and Smoking Rooms, all with open fires brilliantly lighted by electricity and heated by steam. Decorated with palms and evergreen. An excellent menu from which to order. Game and fish dinners a specialty.

Arrangements made for Dinner, Dancing or Card parties with or without special cars at office of Portland & Yarmouth Electric Railway Co., office 440 Congress street. Telephone 916-3. nov24/00

F. O. BAILEY & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants
Salesroom 46 Exchange Street.
F. O. BAILEY. C. W. ALLEN
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FINANCIAL.

Ralph L. Merrill,
BANKER AND BROKER,
Middle Cor. Union Sts., - Portland, Me.

INVESTMENTS.
I have to offer choice bonds yielding from 2 to 5 per cent, all of which have passed a rigid examination of experts and are endorsed by leading attorneys from all parts of the country.

Government, State, Municipal, High Grade Railroad and Electric Ry. Bonds.

Particulars upon application.
Bonds listed on the Boston & New York Stock Exchanges bought and sold on the usual commission.

STATEMENT: 1899 1900
Gross Earnings, \$1,800,299 \$1,565,448
Net Earnings, \$780,880 628,379
Interest, 380,711 370,699
Surplus, \$400,169 \$257,720

Bonds yield 4.45 and are legal for Maine Savings Banks.

CHARLES F. FLACC,
17 Exchange St., Portland.
feb21/00

STATE OF MAINE.

Cumberland ss.
Supreme Judicial Court, in Equity, February 20th, A. D. 1900.
Edwin F. Heckbert vs. The Underwood Company, in Equity.

In the above entitled cause, Charles S. Deake, having been granted leave to intervene, and having filed a petition for the distribution of the funds in the hands of the Trustee, and the said Trustee, Edwin F. Heckbert and William H. Looney, having filed their first report and account thereon, it is ordered that notice thereof be given by publishing an attested copy of this order once in the Portland Daily Press and the Daily Eastern Argus, newspapers printed in Portland in said county, the said publication to be at least fourteen days prior to return day, that all persons interested may appear before the said Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court, at Portland aforesaid, on Tuesday the twentieth day of March, A. D. 1900, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and then and there show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted and said report be accepted and account allowed.

A true copy.
Attest—
B. C. STONE, Clerk.
mar31/00

UNITED STATES BRANCH.

North British & Mercantile
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF London and Edinburgh. Gt. Britain INCORPORATED IN 1809.

Commenced Business in U. S. in

SHELDON'S EXPERIMENT.

The Man Who Will Run a Paper as He Thinks Christ Would Conduct It.

The Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, who will edit the Topeka Daily Capital for a week beginning March 13, is perhaps today the best advertised man in the United States, preacher or layman. It is said that Mr. Sheldon is peculiarly averse to notoriety and that all the greatness which has come to him through his books, his newspaper schemes, and his sermons has been forced upon him. Some months ago he received the following telegram from a syndicate writer in New York city:

"I am coming out to Topeka to stay a week; coming fully prepared to treat of your methods of work, church, and your books. This article will be syndicated and published in nearly all the newspapers of the country."

"The minister wired back promptly: 'You need not come. I will not see you. I will not talk to you. I have some rights which even you are bound to respect.'"

But in spite of this shrinking modesty the Rev. Charles M. Sheldon has bobbed up with great regularity for several years past, literally pursued and dragged to light by a hungry press. In connection with his alleged desire to hide his candle under a bushel a second story is told.

A St. Louis newspaper sent a representative to interview the preacher on various religious and sociological questions, and also to obtain some ordinary details of his life and his work.

"I don't talk for the press," said Mr. Sheldon.

"But I came a considerable distance to get a few words from you on questions which you have studied and in a measure claim to have solved," replied the reporter.

"I don't advertise myself," insisted the doctor.

The newspaper man explained his view of it as well as possible, declared that it was a serious matter for him to have come so far only to "fall down" on his story, and offered to submit the manuscript of all that he wrote. Dr. Sheldon thereupon launched into a severe criticism of newspapers and newspaper workers, their "insincerity," "shallowness," and a variety of shortcomings.

"Yes, doctor," said the newspaper man quietly, when the preacher had finished, "we are guilty of a great many weaknesses, and some of us don't care to hear it. But we call 'it' stuff; we don't call it literature, and we don't palm it off for sermons."

What the author of "In His Steps" replied is not recorded.

NOVEL WORK IN TOPEKA.

Mr. Sheldon is pastor of the Central Congregational church of Topeka, Kan. He came to the town from a pastorate in Vermont twelve years ago, and began services in a little room over a grocery store in the suburbs. Following out a plan which he had adopted in his earlier work, he divided the people of Topeka into eight groups, and studied these groups in turn. Although modest to a painful degree, each one of the retiring pastor's studies either began or ended in some sensational manner. The eight groups were street-car men, electric-car men, negroes, Santa Fe railroad men, Washburn college students, doctors, lawyers, business men, and newspaper men. Each of the classes received attention, and each formed the basis of a popular sermon. He climbed up in the cabs of railway engines, chatted with the engineers and firemen, and left to hold a hand on the throttle as the express trains made their hardest and fastest runs, hounded by conductors, and endeavored to find out precisely how the world looks to a man who works for the Santa Fe railroad. At one time he stayed a week at the college in Topeka, played on the ball team and brushed up his Greek and Latin. He went on a Topeka newspaper as a reporter for a week, and of this he says:

"For a week I astonished the community, no doubt, by accounts of runaways, the arrival of John Smith in the city, and the condemnation of Mr. Brown's barn last night. Mr. greatest temptation while with the newspaper fraternity was the manufacture of history to keep up the everlasting cry for copy."

By which it appears that Mr. Sheldon's idea of "sensational copy" includes John Smith's trips to town, along with Topeka's barn burnings. Outside of Topeka the "everlasting cry" for such copy is limited.

In connection with Mr. Harris, pastor of one of the Presbyterian churches in Topeka, Mr. Sheldon began active work in "Tennessee Town," a territory of about twenty blocks, inhabited almost entirely by colored people, whose lives he sought to elevate. They prepared a course of lectures on various topics, scientific and otherwise, among which were the following titles: "One Dollar and What It Can Buy," "A Quart of Whisky and What It Can Do," "What the Negro Has Done for Himself Since the War," and "What Has Been Done for the Negro Since the War." This course of lectures was followed by house-to-house visits and every other possible means for obtaining an acquaintance with the actual condition of the black man. A kindergarten was subsequently established, which has become famous for its effective work in that section of the city.

IN TOUCH WITH HIS CONGREGATION.

In a short time after taking charge of his pastorate Mr. Sheldon built a new church, a handsome stone structure, and a comfortable, roomy parsonage near by. His family consists of a wife and one child. "He leads a quiet life, but his face and figure are known to perhaps every man, woman, and child in Topeka—an athletic man, 42 years old, but looking a little younger, broad shouldered, stooping somewhat, for he is a considerable student, growing bald on the forehead, with a heavy, coarse brown mustache and a straightaway gray eye. He looks more like a business man than a preacher. He is entirely practical in his ideas of Christianity, and looks at all questions rather from the concrete than from the abstract point. His first parish was at Waterbury, Vt., a country district seven miles square.

"It seemed to me," he said, "that if I could see every man, woman, and child in my whole parish between two Sundays, I could face them on Sunday and preach with the knowledge that I was reaching something definite. But it was a physical impossibility. The parish was seven miles square, and, being in the heart of the Green mountains, it was all uphill. My only means of locomotion was a small horse that had quinsy, stringhalt, and a laxy disposition."

So Mr. Sheldon "boarded around" until he became thoroughly familiar with the people he preached to. Mr. Sheldon is the son of a Congregational minister,

was born in New York, and raised on a Dakota farm. He was educated at Brown university. The beginning of his fame was the commencement of a series of Sunday-night sermons three years after he came to Topeka. He began a semi-pulpit novel, called "Richard Bruce," and one Sunday evening he read the first chapter of it to his congregation. A lion at a sermon. The experiment proved popular, and he finished the entire novel in that way, reading a chapter every Sunday night. When that was finished he started a second, and the series continued until now he is the author of twelve such books. These are: "Richard Bruce," 1891; "Robert Hardy's Seven Days," 1892; "The Twentieth Door," 1893; "The Crucifixion of Philip Strong," 1893; "John King's Question Class," 1894; "His Brother's Keeper," 1895; "In His Steps," 1896; "Madison Kirk," 1897; "The Redemption of Freedom," 1898; "One of the Two," 1898; "The Miracle at Markham," 1897; "For Christ and the Church," 1899.

Some one asked Mr. Sheldon which of his works he liked best.

"His Brother's Keeper," is my wife's favorite," he replied.

HIS PLAN FOR NEWSPAPER WORK.

"In His Steps" has proved the most generally popular of these religious novels, and it is said has been translated into German, French, Swedish, Norwegian, Spanish, Italian, Armenian, Russian, and some of the dialects of Central and Western Africa. Certainly to many of his foreign readers it must be a little less intelligible than Chinese, as it purports to be a story of a man who ran an American newspaper, taking as his guide in all matters the answer to the question, 'What would Jesus do?'

This story Mr. Sheldon advanced the theory that newspapers should be owned and managed as a Christian institution in somewhat the same way that Christian colleges are supported and run—not only religious but distinctly remunerative to their owners. In writing the book Mr. Sheldon did not stand face to face with the actual problem of running a newspaper, he theorized about the way it should be done. A month ago the management of the Topeka Daily Capital requested the preacher to take charge of their newspaper for one week beginning March 13, and run it on his ideas of what a daily newspaper should be. Mr. Sheldon accepted the proposition. He believed that he would demonstrate the practicality of his ideas. General J. K. Hudson, the present editor of the paper, believes that he will fail. The following letter to the New York Journal from the Rev. Mr. Sheldon explains his plans as fully as he will speak of them at the present time:

"I have been invited to take full charge of the Topeka Daily Capital for a week to make a practical demonstration of how a modern newspaper may be conducted, as, in my opinion, the Saviour would conduct it. I have been asked by the management of the Daily Capital to keep the details of my plans to myself. There are some things about the plan which I shall spend my time between now and March 13 in explaining to you. I do not intend to say what news to 'cut out,' as I believe you call it. I will, of course, apply the question, 'What would Jesus do?' to every article which comes under my eye.

"I think there is a distinction between Christian newspapers and a religious newspaper. I will undertake to make the Capital a Christian newspaper. A religious newspaper is in my opinion one which does not contain all of the news, and devotes its editorial space mainly to discussions of religious matters. A newspaper should give all of the news in such a way that it will entertain and instruct its readers, without appealing to their base passions, as so many of the newspapers of this age do.

"I realize that the experiment I have undertaken is one of great magnitude, and one which will have an effect which cannot be calculated at this time. I do not care to discuss the details of my plan, but rather wish to exert myself in making the newspaper what I believe it should be, and letting it speak for itself. If it is what I hope to make it, it will be a reform in journalism. I have always denounced Sunday newspapers as evils which should not be tolerated, yet I contemplate printing a Sunday edition of the Daily Capital. I do not care to say how I shall do this, and yet be consistent in my attitude toward the Sunday paper. It is one of the mysteries which I shall solve between now and the time I take charge of the paper, and I will allow the public to judge whether the solution is correct."

CHARLES M. SHELDON.

EDITOR HUDSON PREDICTS FAILURE.

General Hudson, editor of the Topeka Daily Capital, in writing to the Journal of the proposed trial, says:

"You ask me what I would do if the owners of the Capital should order me to run the paper on the lines suggested by the Rev. Dr. Sheldon's book, 'What Would Jesus Do?' I would not control or edit a daily paper conducted upon the idea that it was specially a Christian newspaper, the contents of which must be tested by the question, 'What would Jesus do?' The modern secular daily newspaper must be published every day, give all the news of the world, and make for all the people who read it. This does not prevent the tone, politics, and policy of the paper from being clean, honest, and courageous in all questions affecting the rights and interests of people, the state, and the nation. While the American daily press is no higher intellectually and morally than the people it is made for, it stands today as the most powerful promoter of community spirit, of public enterprise, and in my judgment making it a form to certain restrictions and limitations in order to bring it within the idea of a Christian daily would detract from rather than add to its influence and usefulness."

J. K. HUDSON.

"Editor Topeka Daily Capital."

CORBIN COURTS INVESTIGATION.

Washington, March 6.—The resolution adopted by the Senate calling for a complete record of the court martial which tried Adjutant General Corbin when lieutenant-colonel of the 14th colored infantry, on a charge of cowardice, and other information as to his military career, called for a mass of papers that will require a week's time to copy, according to the estimate of the war department.

General Corbin in anticipation of the reply today addressed to Senator Davis of Minnesota an appeal for an immediate examination of his soldierly record from the day he entered the service as a boy of 19 years old, 33 years ago, up to the present time. Moreover, he authorizes the secretary to present his (Corbin's) resignation to the President, if the search reveals a suggestion of unworthiness. The letter includes the finding of the court martial which most honorably acquitted lieutenant-colonel Corbin of the charge. General Grant's letter conferring upon him two brevets for gallant service at the time he was charged with cowardice, and finally, a letter from the secretary of the regiment who preferred the charge, praising the work in the campaign.

LONG CAVALRY RIDES.

Feats of British in Africa Compared With American Achievements.

(From the Philadelphia Times.)

There is much of interest to riders generally, but particularly to the United States cavalrymen, in reports that have come from South Africa of some of the long, hard rides made there by the British mounted troops. The accounts of some of these rapid forced marches of cavalry are lacking in detail, but the specific statement is made that a squadron of the Natal Mounted Rifles recently rode eighty-five miles in twelve consecutive hours. The English press speaks of the rides of sixty miles by detached cavalry troops which are completed within the limits of the daylight hours, and these achievements of the troopers and their mounts are spoken of as if of frequent occurrence.

At first thought it may not appear that these rides are particularly remarkable, but the fact must be taken into consideration that bodies of troops and not single individuals are concerned, and where this is the case the rapidity of the march must necessarily be gauged by the rapidity and endurance of the poorest horse of the outfit. Moreover, each animal engaged has to carry weight of man and equipment to an average amount of 250 pounds. Many of the horses used by the English troopers are American bred, and a natural interest in this country is added to the rides, for it gives a chance to "get a line" on the endurance of the American animal under absolutely strange climatic conditions.

No army in the world, perhaps, has had the same opportunities to test the endurance of cavalry horses as has the small regular force of the United States. The long, level stretches of the plains and the activity of the marauding Indian mounted on his tireless bronco have been the conditions which gave to Uncle Sam's cavalryman his matchless chances for long forced mounted marches.

Col. Theodore Ayrault Dodge, United States Army, collected the official records of long distance cavalry rides, and has made them public, so that they may be compared with the performance of the soldier horsemen of other nations. Col. Dodge declares specifically that he has rejected all "heavenly rides, of which there are no end," and has accepted only those proved by official reports.

Col. Dodge says that Capt. S. F. Fennell, United States Cavalry, in the year 1891 rode with a detachment of his troop eighty-four miles in eight hours. This record is vouched for, and it is better than that of the Natal Mounted Rifles, about four hours, the distance being within one mile of that made in South Africa. For actual speed this forced march stands perhaps at the head of the American army record, though other rides have been more remarkable. In the year 1879, when the Utes succeeded in getting some United States troops into what was afterward known as "Thornburg's" "rat hole," several mounted couriers succeeded in slipping through the circling line of savages. All of them reached Merritt's column, 170 miles distant, in less than twenty-four hours. The exact time was not taken, for, as Col. Dodge puts it, "reason was of more importance than records."

It must be understood, of course, that all these American rides were made without changing horses. The steed at the start was the steed at the finish. The rider, according to cavalry experts, is not the man who takes fire-eater's gallop or who can ride standing, but he who by instinct feels the condition of his horse, and, though getting the most out of the animal, knows how to conserve his strength. The legend of a soldier who was killed in the Philippines, in the year 1896, rode from Red Cloud Agency, Neb., to Sidney, in the same state, a distance of 165 miles, in twenty-six hours. He was carrying important dispatches for Gen. Crook, and, though the road was bad his mount was in good condition when he did the day before, handed over his bundle of papers to the black-bearded General. Gen. Merritt has a forced march record that has no American parallel. The conditions of the journey are considered. He was ordered in the fall of 1879 to the relief of Payne's command, which was surrounded by hostile Indians. Merritt's command consisted of four troops of cavalry, and at the last moment he was ordered to add to his force a battalion of infantry. The "dough boys" were loaded into army wagons drawn by mules, and with the Republican candidate for Governor in 1896, an additional delegate, and for a fraction of forty votes in excess of seventy-five votes, an additional delegate.

Vacancies in the delegation of any city Towns in the delegation may be filled by a resident of the county in which the vacancy exists.

The State committee will be in session in the reception room of the hall at nine o'clock, on the morning of the convention, for the purpose of receiving the credentials of delegates. Delegates in order to be eligible to participate in the convention, must be elected subsequent to the date of the call for this convention; and delegates, under this call, should not be elected to the State convention to be hereafter called for the purpose of nominating a candidate for governor.

THE STEAMSHIP COMBINE.

Consolidated Leyland and Atlantic Transport Companies' Plans.

Boston, March 6.—Homer J. N. Baker, president of the Atlantic Transport Steamship line, returned from Europe yesterday on the Cunard liner Lusitania and talked further about the consolidation of his company with the Leyland line. While abroad Mr. Baker arranged the details of the change with Frederick Leyland & Co., and the first meeting of those interested will be held in England about April 3. The consolidation will take effect on May 1.

"The Leyland and the Atlantic Transport Lines," said Mr. Baker, "have amalgamated. Neither line has been absorbed. The consolidation takes in all the lines of both companies and the capital of the new concern will be \$25,000,000. The new name of the company has not been decided upon."

In reply to a question as to the extent of his holdings in the new company Mr. Baker said that while he would not make public the amount he had invested, he would say that he was the largest individual stockholder.

"The meeting of the new company will be held about the middle of April and much more detail will be settled on then," he continued. "The line will be a very big one, and the service of the Atlantic Transport from New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia will be continued, as will be the sailing of the Leyland line between Boston, Montreal and Portland, Me."

"The Leyland line has at present under way five big boats, and our company are building thirteen. We will have a very big fleet, and in addition the ten ships belonging to the combination which are in the service of the English government will be put on again as soon as they are released. The new boats have accommodations for both freight and passengers, and are of more than 10,000 tons each.

"The corporation will be English, as the vessels are under that flag. Many of the stockholders, however, are Americans. We will have three vessels a week from New York. Two will go to London and one to Liverpool. I will be the head of the line here and the headquarters will be in New York."

MAINE PATENTS.

Washington, March 6.—The following patents have been granted to Maine people: A. Ek, Portland, Me., machine for pointing pickets; E. Greenwood, Phillips, Me., check-valve; S. Knight and J. L. Maxwell, Bridgton, Me., milk-pail holder; A. A. Libby, Portland, Me., window pulley.

A Republican State Convention

—WILL BE HELD IN—
City Hall, Lewiston,
Wed., April 11th, 1900

At 11 O'clock, A. M.
for the purpose of selecting six candidates for electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, and four delegates at large and four alternates to attend the National Republican Convention to be held at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on Tuesday, June 19, 1900, and transacting any other business that may properly come before it.

The basis of representation will be as follows: Each City, Town and Plantation will be entitled to one delegate, and for each seventy-five votes cast for the Republican candidate for Governor in 1896, an additional delegate, and for a fraction of forty votes in excess of seventy-five votes, an additional delegate.

Vacancies in the delegation of any city Towns in the delegation may be filled by a resident of the county in which the vacancy exists.

The State committee will be in session in the reception room of the hall at nine o'clock, on the morning of the convention, for the purpose of receiving the credentials of delegates. Delegates in order to be eligible to participate in the convention, must be elected subsequent to the date of the call for this convention; and delegates, under this call, should not be elected to the State convention to be hereafter called for the purpose of nominating a candidate for governor.

Presidential Electors Must All Be Chosen in State Convention.

HEADQUARTERS
REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE,
Augusta, Maine, Jan. 4, 1900.
To the Republicans of Maine:—Prior to 1892 two Presidential electors at large, corresponding to the two United States senators, were nominated in State convention, and the remaining electors, corresponding to the members of the United States House of Representatives were nominated by the several congressional district conventions.

SOVEREIGN REMEDIES

THEY CURE AND PREVENT DISEASE
They Save Life. They are Honest, Reliable, Non-Alcoholic Medicines within the reach of all. When you take a Sovereign Cure you use a medicine that you can analyze.

THEY ARE No Experiment

THEY ARE ESTABLISHED
27 Different Medicines for 27 Different Diseases

The season for Grippe, Coughs, Colds and Rheumatism is at hand—Don't risk your life with worthless medicines when you can obtain a Sovereign Cure.

SOVEREIGN REMEDIES Appeal to Your Intelligence
Tested for years by physicians and the people, they stand upon the solid rock of public confidence.

HAVE CURED THOUSANDS—WILL CURE YOU

Study "HOME TREASURE" if in doubt as to the nature of your illness, or if you are complicated cases, write to us. IT COSTS YOU NOTHING

SOVEREIGN REMEDY CO.
1237 Arch St.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

EVERY REMEDY 25¢ EACH

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A Perfect Blood Purifier

The same wonderful properties that render "True's Elixir" so highly efficacious in expelling worms from the system make it a perfect cleanser of the blood. As a SPRING MEDICINE, no Sarsaparilla is so highly effective. TRUE'S ELIXIR acts AT ONCE! It expels all waste and extraneous matter; leaves the blood rich and pure, giving health and new life to the whole system!

Try a 35 cent bottle. Sold at all Drug Stores

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Annual Report Chief Eldridge.

Affairs of the Department in Good Condition.

Recommendations of the Chief.

Organization Should Be Taken Out of Politics.

The following report of the Portland Fire Department for the year just ended was made public yesterday. The good showing made by the department for the past year as shown by Chief Eldridge's report will be gratifying to the citizens of this city. The report is as follows:

To His Honor the Mayor and Members of the City Government:

Gentlemen—I have the honor to submit for your consideration the annual report of the fire department for the year ending March 31st, 1899.

It contains a full and complete list of the officers and members, the number of fires and the causes, the loss and injury, the present condition of all property under and controlled by this department, additions and improvements made during the past year, and such recommendations as I think will improve and increase the efficiency of the department.

I will first call your attention to a detailed report of additions and improvements made during the past year, showing you, I think, that the appropriation for the department has been carefully guarded and fairly good business judgment used in spending the same.

On the first day of March, 1899, the fire department of the city of Deering became a part of the department of the city of Portland. On the same day our department had increased as follows, viz., seven hose companies of twelve men each and one ladder company of twelve men.

Five of the hose wagons were in first class order, but some of the running gear was rather light for fire business. The ladder truck was built for a village truck and was not heavy enough for our work and could not be used with any degree of safety and by order of the city government was presented to the city of South Portland. On the tenth of March, 1899, the hose truck was purchased for \$1,000.00 and was delivered to the city of Deering and was used for fire business.

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The members of the department were all called men and received fifty cents per hour for their services. After looking the matter over carefully it seemed to me that a radical change should be made in this section of the department and I so reported to the board of engineers. They recommended to your honorability that a reduction be made in the number of companies, also in the number of men in the remaining companies. The same was adopted and an order passed instructing the board to disband three companies, namely, hose companies Nos. 10, 13, 14, and reduce the number of call men in the remaining companies from twelve to ten men, which has been done accordingly.

The next question to be considered was "How can we best improve the Ward 8 and 9 section of the department?" and an order was passed to the board of engineers that a radical change should be made in this section of the department and I so reported to the board of engineers. They recommended to your honorability that a reduction be made in the number of companies, also in the number of men in the remaining companies. The same was adopted and an order passed instructing the board to disband three companies, namely, hose companies Nos. 10, 13, 14, and reduce the number of call men in the remaining companies from twelve to ten men, which has been done accordingly.

An agreement was made with Capt. Lewis for the use of the lower floor of the building known as "Lewis Hall" and we have remodeled the same, making it fairly good quarters for hose Co. No. 8 and Ladder Co. No. 4. The spare truck was thoroughly overhauled and put in the best condition and with a complete set of new ladders and other appliances made a first class truck and was located in this house takes the place of the one condemned. Hoses were purchased and delivered to the city government and an order was passed instructing the committee on fire department to make the contract and the truck was received and accepted on Nov. 14th.

The committee on public buildings recommended the house occupied by Engine 3, making the quarters for both engine and company. Hoses, harnesses and other equipments have been provided, permanent men employed, and today Ward One is well protected from fire by Company No. 3, which consists of engine, hose wagon and combination truck and chemical with a captain, lieutenant, engineer and three drivers permanent and fourteen call men.

Improvements in these two sections together with the fire in the woods on Peaks Island, an unlooked for expense costing nearly \$5,000, obliged us to curtail and in fact postpone some things intended to do, the most important of which was the purchase of hose. We needed the hose very much and should have purchased it, but the Peaks Island fire came first and the money intended for that purpose was used to defray the expense of this fire.

Ten horses have been purchased the present year and the apparatus and appliances kept in good order.

NUMBER OF ALARMS.
During the past year the department has responded to 228 calls, 98 bell alarms and 130 still or telephone alarms.

The number of alarms for each month was as follows: March, 12; April, 20; May, 22; June, 21; July, 21; August, 21; September, 7; October, 20; November, 14; December, 23; January, 32; February, 19.

LOSS AND INSURANCE.
Valuation of property, \$2,603,215.79
Loss on buildings, 74,429.09
Insurance on buildings, 605,046.99
Insurance paid on buildings, 127,781.89
Loss on personal property, 1,103.91
Insurance on personal property, 568,963.01
Insurance paid on personal property, 122,200.29
Total insurance, 1,214,610.00
Total loss, 202,211.55
Loss over insurance paid, 26,802.35

APPARATUS.
The apparatus of the department at the present time consists of five engines and hose wagons to run with same, one chemical engine, one combination truck and chemical, four ladder trucks, five hose wagons and one fire boat in active service. In reserve we have one engine in first class condition, one old engine not to be relied upon and two hose reels. We also have seven two horse wagons used as exercise and supply wagons and six one horse exercise wagons and the same number of sleds and pungs for winter use.

CONDITION OF APPARATUS.
The engines are all in good order and will need only ordinary repairs the coming year. The hose wagons are in first class order with the exception of No. 6, which is a hose wagon No. 6 has been in service eighteen years without much expense for repairs. The body is in fair condition, but the running gear will not stand much longer. Hose wagon No. 9 is practically a new wagon, but the running gear never was heavy enough for fire service. The running gear under truck 1 is very old and not reliable. Truck 2, the new combination purchased this year, Trucks 3 and 4 are in first class condition. We have made quite extensive repairs on Truck 5 this year. The eighty five foot extension ladder was thoroughly overhauled and today is just as good as when new. Two new extension ladders, one fifty and one forty-five foot, have been added to her equipment and with other improvements makes this truck a much more desirable piece of apparatus. The chemical engine is in fair condition with the exception of the rear axle. This engine has been in service eight years and owing to the numerous hard runs she is compelled to make the wheels are getting unsafe and without doubt will have to be replaced. The fire boat is in good condition. The hose pungs and exercise and supply sleds are in good condition. Two donkeys and three single sleds have been purchased the past year. The spare hose reels are in good order. One spare engine, "The Amoskeag," is in first class condition. The other one is the old Portland Co. engine and is not reliable.

HORSES.
We have at present time 35 horses in the department. During the past year we have purchased two new ones, exchanged one and one died. Some of the horses are getting quite old and it is probable that a radical change should be made in this section of the department and I so reported to the board of engineers. They recommended to your honorability that a reduction be made in the number of companies, also in the number of men in the remaining companies. The same was adopted and an order passed instructing the board to disband three companies, namely, hose companies Nos. 10, 13, 14, and reduce the number of call men in the remaining companies from twelve to ten men, which has been done accordingly.

HARNESSES.
The harnesses in the department with the exception of two or three sets, are in good condition. One set of double harness was purchased this year.

HOSE.
We have in service 40,000 feet of hose, classed as follows: 20,000 feet good, 15,000 feet second class and 5,000 feet of sewer hose.

HYDRANTS.
The hydrants have been kept in repair this year by the Water Co. Seven new hydrants were set and several changes made, such as laying larger pipe and making connections with the mains, which improved the water pressure at the West End very much. The most important was the hydrant at the corner of Congress and Lowell streets. This hydrant has been connected with the Congress street main direct, by means of a six-inch pipe, connected with the Congress street main. Hydrants have been set at Valley and Forest street on six-inch pipe, also connected with Congress street main. Pipes were laid on School and Orange street, connecting the Denforth and Salem street pipes which more than doubles the supply on Salem street. Each hose driver has a section of hydrants to look after and in cold weather makes an inspection every day, during the summer months about once a week. All repairs are made promptly and the hydrants kept in first class condition at all times.

FIRE ALARM SYSTEM.
Our fire alarm system under the able management of City Electrician Cummings, continues to work well, and I must say that with the amount of work he has to do and what he has to do with it, it is surprising that it does so well, and I take this opportunity to compliment Mr. Cummings on his strict and faithful attention to business and to extend to him my sincere thanks for his prompt and courteous manner in which he has attended to the many calls made upon him. Gentlemen, this is a very important part of the fire department. Give it your attention and support.

REMARKS.
I wish to call the attention of your honorable body to several matters of importance and ask you to give them due consideration. First, would it not be for the best interests of the citizens and a great improvement to the department if it was free from politics and all political influences. About six months ago, twelve the whole department is in a state of uneasiness, wondering who they had better vote for and what strings they would have to pull in order to hold their positions. Now I believe this to be all wrong and instead of appointing the permanent men each year they should after once being appointed, remain in the position until there is good cause for removal or they reach an age limit, and that any political discussions or work for or against any man or party in any house should be prohibited by the department. I strictly forbidden. In my report of 1897-98 I called your attention to this same line of improvement and I do not intend to let it drop and let it remain the same. I will copy and reprint that report, but simply call your attention to and advise the adoption of the recommendations made in that time.

I would advise an increase in the pay of the call men in the Deering section. The records showing that some of the companies in that section have had as many calls as some in the Portland district, and I believe they should be paid accordingly.

I would recommend that special attention be given to this part of the department and improvement made as far as possible until everything is first class and the whole department on an equal footing.

I would call your attention to recommendations made in former reports relating to the Central Fire Station. This building should be remodeled and put in first-class condition for headquarters. I believe this to be a matter of importance and should be attended to this coming year. I would recommend that steps be taken to make the much needed improvements in that part of the department located in the West End, Ward 7.

This is a question that has been up for discussion for a long time and it seems to me that something should be done as soon as possible to locate this company in suitable quarters. In closing these remarks I would ask the members of the city government to carefully consider the recommendations made in the report of 1897-98. A copy of which can be obtained very easily.

CONCLUSION.
I wish to extend my sincere thanks to his honor, the Mayor, and members of the city government for the many favors granted and the courtesy shown me at all times. I also desire to thank the committee on fire department for its hearty co-operation; the police department for the efficient work performed in handling the crowds at all fires, and to the board of engineers and the members of the various companies for their willing and able support at all times.

Respectfully,
M. H. Eldridge,
Chief of Department.

SERVICES OF COMPANIES AT FIRES.

Company.	Bell Alarms Answered.	Still Alarms Answered.	Total Fires.
Engine 1.	50	16	66.00
Engine 2.	21	11	32.00
Engine 3.	28	17	45.00
Engine 4.	63	8	71.00
Engine 5.	63	40	103.00
Engine 6.	13	8	21.00
Hose 6.	9	3	12.00
Hose 8.	20	3	23.00
Hose 9.	4	8	12.00
Hose 11.	20	45	65.00
Ladder 1.	53	85	138.00
Ladder 3.	1	2	3.00
Ladder 4.	23	1	24.00
Ladder 5.	40	3	43.00
Chemical 1.	53	46	99.00

The best interests of ward nine have been carefully guarded by John J. Frye, Republican candidate for alderman in ward nine. The voters of that ward should bear in mind that the adjourned election is held today and that the polls open at eight a. m. and close at five p. m.

WATSON COMING HOME.
Admiral Remy Will Succeed Him in Philippines.

Washington, March 6.—On account of the delicate condition of Admiral Watson's health he has been authorized to transfer his flag to the Baltimore, which vessel is to proceed home by way of the Suez canal and Mediterranean sea, stopping at such European ports as he deems proper.

Rear Admiral George C. Remy, at present in command of the Portsmouth, N. H., navy yard, will be ordered to succeed Rear Admiral Watson in command of the Asiatic station.

Capt. Wilde of the Oregon, the senior officer next to Admiral Watson, will command the station in the interval between Admiral Watson's departure and Admiral Remy's arrival at Cavite.

Admiral Remy will be succeeded in command of the Portsmouth navy yard by Admiral Cromwell, now on board duty here. It is the intention to send Capt. McCormick, at present at the Washington navy yard, to be second in command of the Asiatic station. It has been planned that while Admiral Remy shall remain on the flagship Brooklyn, at Manila, Capt. McCormick will take command of a division of the fleet to be assigned to duty on the Chinese coast. The Baltimore, after returning to this country, will be rebuilt on the plans of the Philadelphia. Secretary Long expects that Admiral Remy will sail from San Francisco about the last of March and that Admiral Watson will be able to sail on the Baltimore for home about April 5th. Admiral Watson has been ailing for several months, but was unwilling to apply for relief.

THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.
Washington, March 6.—Prof. Bernard Moses of the University of California had a conference with the President today. Mr. McKinley tendered him the vacant place in the new Philippine commission, and Mr. Moses accepted it. This completes the commission whose personnel is as follows: Judge Taft, Ohio, president; Dean C. Worcester, Michigan; Luke Wright, Tennessee; Henry C. Ide, Vermont; Bernard Moses, California.

MR. PHELPS STILL ILL.
New Haven, Conn., March 6.—Hon. E. J. Phelps, ex-minister to England, has evidenced increased weakness during the past few days. It was stated by the attending physician tonight that apart from the increasing weakness there has been practically no change within the past week. The physician also stated that while Prof. Phelps was seriously ill, a rumor that the case was hopeless was exaggerated.

HOUSEWORK IS HARD WORK WITHOUT GOLD DUST.

TO CLEAN NURSERY BOTTLES.
After the bottle has been used, rinse it thoroughly in warm water; then fill with warm water containing a teaspoonful of Gold Dust Washing Powder and let it stand, shaking every now and then, 10 minutes. It is used for it remains after the water. Rinse through clean water several times. Gold Dust is much more effective than soap to clean them, as it removes all specks and mottos clinging to the sides of the bottles.

The above is taken from our free booklet "GOLD DUST FOR HOUSEWORK."

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston.

NOT LIKE KENTUCKIANS.

They Don't Shoot on Sight in Cuba.

Papers Resent Charges of Threatened Uprisings.

People Never Felt Less Like It.

Stories Said To Be Started for Political Effect.

Havana, March 6.—The frequent rumors carried from the United States regarding possible uprisings in Cuba in the early future, are causing the press of the island and to ask who is responsible for these wonderful stories.

The newspapers, without exception, declare that the people of Cuba never felt less like rising than they do at present. Even the agitators against a continuance of the American occupation have been counselling moderation of late; and the tenor of their recent speeches has been greatly modified.

Indeed, the wish is everywhere expressed that the forthcoming elections may pass off without friction of any kind, as it is felt that just now the eyes of the world are turned toward Cuba in her efforts to attain self-government and that any disturbances, or even objections on the part of the minority after the elections, would be injurious to the future of Cuba.

The Lucha says: "Even if the people desired an uprising, they have not enough arms and ammunition even to begin one."

The Cubano says: "Presumably these reports are the tricks of a certain American politician in order to get more United States troops into Cuba. This individual is trying to make it appear that the situation is unsafe, whereas, the fact is that just now the Cubans are the most peaceably disposed people in the world."

The Florida says: "The recent reports from Washington to the effect that an uprising is imminent in Cuba, we can only regard with wonder and ridicule. Cubans are not like the athletic people of Kentucky, who shoot at the smallest provocation. Nor is Cuba yet convinced that the joint resolution of Congress is a dead letter."

TO SQUARE OURSELVES WITH CUBA.
Washington, March 6.—Representative Levy of New York, today introduced the following resolution in the House: "Whereas, the government of the United States in prosecuting the war with Spain to secure the freedom of the island of Cuba expended the sum of \$3,000,000 when the freedom of the island was secured, to effect the disarmament of the Cubans, and

Whereas, the government of the United States has maintained and is maintaining an armed force in the island of Cuba to preserve order and administer the affairs of said island for the benefit of the Cubans, and

Whereas, it is proper that the Cubans should reimburse the government of the United States for the expenditures made on behalf of the island of Cuba,

Resolved, That the secretary of the island of Cuba be directed to instruct the collector of customs for the island of Cuba to deduct from the monthly receipts of said island of Cuba, 25 per cent of the total amount collected, and to transmit said amount to the secretary of the treasury of the United States, which amount shall be placed to the credit of the island of Cuba.

And such monthly transfers of 25 per cent of the receipts of the island of Cuba shall continue until the total amount expended by the United States on behalf of the island of Cuba shall have been paid, or until such other provision for the settlement of the indebtedness of the island of Cuba to the United States shall have been made between the government of the United States and the island of Cuba.

TOWN ELECTIONS.

WINDHAM.
Moderator—Cyrrus T. Parker.
Town Clerk and Treasurer—John N. Swift.
Selectmen—Albert Newell, Chas. H. Anthoine.
Collector—J. T. Mann.
Superintendent of Schools—Fred H. Dolan.
School Committee—Geo. H. Hill was chosen as the new member of the school board.

SEBAGO.
Moderator—Geo. W. McKenney.
Town Clerk—Peter W. Sawyer.
Selectmen—R. P. Larrabee, O. A. Douglas and Chas. A. Fitch.
Treasurer and Auditor—John P. Fitch.
Agent—J. H. Nason.
Road Commissioner—A. B. Jewell.
School Committee—J. C. Babb.
Constable and Trust Officer—F. L. Brown.
Collector—Fred L. Meserve.
Trustee—P. P. Larrabee.
Voted to accept the James N. Thallon road, money voted for schools \$500; for poor, \$200; for roads \$300; for other charges, \$100; for school books, \$75. The Democrats elect moderator, clerk and agent. All other Republicans except read commissioner, who had the support of both parties. Edwin L. Poor, who was nominated for superintendent of schools at the Republican caucus, declined to have his name used as a candidate. The election of such officer is left to the school committee to appoint.

BROWNFIELD.
Moderator—James B. Hill.
Clerk—E. K. Rounds.
Selectmen and Overseers of Poor—James H. Hill, John Danforth, E. Katon.
Treasurer and Collector—T. C. Walker.
Superintendent of Schools—Frank I. Marston.
School Committee—C. E. Spring.
Agent—J. H. Hill.
Auditor—L. H. Giles.
Road Commissioner—J. W. Perkins.

BUXTON.
Town meeting was called to order about 10 o'clock by the town clerk, Wm. T. Jordan, who read the warrant, and voted upon the warrant to select their moderator. Mr. Tolman was elected.

The second article, "to see what action the town will take in relation to road commissioner for the coming year," caused a great deal of excitement, and after a good many different explanations were made and two or three votes had been taken, it was at last put in writing, and carried by a large majority, that they should not elect any road commissioner for this year, which leaves that work in the hands of the selectmen.

The proposition to throw open about 11.30 a. m. for the election of town officers, and closed at 5 p. m. with the straight Republican ticket elected.

Town Clerk—Supply.
Selectmen—S. A. Hill, G. E. Smith, J. B. Elden.
Treasurer—W. A. McCollison.
Collector—Daniel Flinders.
Superintendent of Schools—L. Hutchinson.
School Board—J. Martin.
Auditor—L. M. Hill.

No other business was accomplished, and the meeting was adjourned until next Saturday afternoon, to finish up the rest of the warrant.

RAYMOND.
The annual town meeting was well attended. The following officers were chosen:
Moderator—Frank M. Hawkes.
Clerk—Orin B. Lane.
Selectmen, to—Francis H. Witham, Charles W. Shackford, Knutson A. Plummer.
Treasurer—Fred W. Plummer.
Superintendent of Schools—Warren L. Churchill.
School Committee—Charles K. Thorpe.
Trust Officer—Joshua H. Mitchell.

Fifty lines were not drawn. The town voted to raise what is now required for school, \$50 for school books, \$15 for supplies, \$150 for repairs, \$50 for roads and bridges, \$500 for poor, and voted to hire a town farm.

BRISTOL.
Moderator—N. J. Hanra.
Clerk—Joel A. Little.
Selectmen, Assessors, etc.—M. A. Hunter, A. W. Sawyer, P. D. Yates.
Treasurer—J. W. P. Goudy.
Auditor—Carl Z. Bailey.
Town Agent—N. J. Hanra.
Collector—C. H. Crocker.
Supt. of Schools—Abels M. Berco.
School Committee—Mrs. J. E. Nichols.

The usual appropriations were made, but the free high school was discontinued. There was a large attendance, and some hot blood stirred by the curfew law which was adopted.

WOOLWICH.
Moderator—John A. Purlinton.
Clerk—John A. Stinson.
Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of Poor—F. W. Carleton, J. Sumner Bailey and C. H. Stinson.
Superintendent of Schools—Mrs. R. J. Gilmore.
Member of School Board—W. S. Brookings.
Director of Ferry—F. W. Carleton.
Collector and Treasurer—B. D. Farnham.

These officials all served in so satisfactory a manner last year that they were re-elected with little opposition.

ARROWIC.
Selectmen, Assessors etc.—C. C. Crosby, W. F. Foster and Jason McFadden.
Superintendent of Schools—W. F. Potter.
Collector and Treasurer—C. C. Shaw.
Mr. Potter is a new man on the board of selectmen.

CASCO.
Moderator—S. A. Hall.
Town Clerk—R. E. Gay.
Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor—G. H. Mayberry, C. Winslow, W. F. Tenney.
Treasurer—James N. Eastman.
Collector and Constable—L. H. Poor, rate 2 per cent.

Superintendent School Committee for 3 years—Mark L. Leach.
Superintendent of Schools—L. W. Holden.

The following appropriations were voted: Support of schools, \$500 interest on school fund, \$100 text books, \$50 repairs on school houses, \$100. Support of poor, \$500. Repairs of highways and bridges, \$1000. Six bills for 1899 and 1900, \$300. Instructed the selectmen and treasurer to hire money to pay all outstanding town orders, rate of interest not to exceed 4 per cent. Party lines were not considered in election of town officers.

OTISFIELD.
Otisfield, March 5.—At the annual town meeting, held Monday, March 5, the following officers were chosen: Moderator, E. M. Johnson; clerk, Edwin Lamb; selectmen, George H. Greene, Lester L. Johnson and Fred L. Knight; treasurer, Freeman H. Pike; school committee, Silas Nutting; superintendent of schools, J. Bennett Pike; collector and constable, George E. Durel.

BARGES TOTAL LOSS.
Boston, March 6.—Barges Otto and Keystone, which were wrecked at Boston light, will be total losses. The cargoes of coal will be recovered in fair weather.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Much Harm is Done Daily

by the excessive consumption of cheap confectioneries and chocolates of inferior quality, doubtful taste, and doubtful composition.

Why not abstain from these altogether, and substitute the digestible, wholesome

Van Houten's Chocolate
(For Eating),

which is of delicious flavor, and cheapest in the end?

Sold in the following shapes:—
Croquettes, in Tins.
Drops, in Tins.
Square Tablets.
Small Bars.

The product ranks among the existing brands of chocolate for eating as Van Houten's Cocoa does among the cocoas: it is the most delicious in flavor and the most economical in use.

"Show Me Wall Papers, please?"

Ah! the above question now being asked, is to us one of the first signs of spring. Guess it's going to be an early spring, to, for the question is now being asked us quite often.

Well there's no better way to forget cold winter than to take a study through our Spring Designs in Wall-hangings. Come in and see what beautiful and inviting rooms we're going to make for you.

JOHNSTON - BAILEY CO.,
190-192 Middle St.

PERHAPS THIS EXPERIENCE HAS BEEN YOURS.

How many, many people have experienced a sudden shock when asking the price of necessary repairs for their stove, made far away.

It is not always the dealer's fault. His profit may be small, but the cost of repairs and express may be large.

The owner of the Range pays for it.

To avoid this trouble buy the Range that is giving joy to over

6000
Portland Homes,

The ATLANTIC

At the Foundry, Foot of Chestnut St., where both Range and repairs can be obtained at a low price.

PORTLAND STOVE
FOUNDRY CO.

THE LAWTON FUND.

Was Turned Over to the Wife of Late General Yesterday.

Washington, March 6.—An interesting scene occurred at the High national bank today when the fund raised by a grateful people in recognition of the services of the late Major General Lawton, was formally transferred to his widow. The parties to the transaction were Mrs. Mary C. Lawton, Adjutant General Corbin, Acting Quartermaster General Weston, and Mr. C. C. Glover, the latter representing the bank.

Gen. Corbin and Gen. Weston were members of the committee which organized the fund and conducted it to a successful conclusion. Major General Lawton, the third member of the committee, died from May 1, 1895 to November 1, 1899, prepared in response to a resolution of inquiry from the House. The total is given at \$18,500,000, the principal items being: Quartermaster's department, \$5,715,000; subsistence department, \$8,000,000; medical department, \$1,200,187; pay department, \$10,838,134; ordnance, \$1,850,283. That of the quartermaster's department gives \$17,136,864 as the item for transportation of the army.

On his return to his office, Gen. Corbin received a check for \$25 from Mr. James C. Carter of New York, which the sender asked to be added to the Lawton fund, explaining that he would have sent it earlier, but he had been out of the country. It will be turned over to Mrs. Lawton, and will make a total fund of \$18,422.07.

WAR DEBT EXPENDITURES.
Washington, March 6.—Acting Secretary of War McKeljohn sent to the House of Representatives today a statement of expenditures by the war department covering the military operations in the Philippines, including outstanding liabilities from May 1, 1895 to November 1, 1899, prepared in response to a resolution of inquiry from the House. The total is given at \$18,500,000, the principal items being: Quartermaster's department, \$5,715,000; subsistence department, \$8,000,000; medical department, \$1,200,187; pay department, \$10,838,134; ordnance, \$1,850,283. That of the quartermaster's department gives \$17,136,864 as the item for transportation of the army.

Gen. Corbin said he did not care for a receipt, but Mrs. Lawton insisted upon giving him one.

In addition to the money the committee

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Much Harm is Done Daily

by the excessive consumption of cheap confectioneries and chocolates of inferior quality, doubtful taste, and doubtful composition.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Quotations of Staple Products in the Leading Markets.

New York Stock, Money and Grain Market Review

By direct private wire to Louis S. Colwell, manager of Price, McCormick & Company's office, No. 210 Middle street, Portland, Me.

New York, March 5.—The market continues to be a unsatisfactory one. The railroad list appears strong and with an inclination to advance, but as soon as any gains are made some weakness develops in the industrial division which causes pressure on the general list. At the opening this morning weakness was displayed in sugar, international paper and rope and twine. The second income bonds of the latter were sold down to eleven. Reports were current that the business of the company was unsatisfactory. As to international paper it was adversely affected by statements that the recent advance in the price of the product had antagonized some of the leading western papers. Sugar was weak, in part owing to the fact that some capital was owing to the incident that in the announcement of the dividend the word "quarterly" was not used in regard to the dividend on the common stock.

London was a moderate buyer of stocks but foreign transactions are still small owing to the narrowness of the market abroad. There was some activity at the opening but it soon dissipated and during the bulk of the day the market was practically in the hands of the professional. American hop which has been heavy for some time on inside selling suffered another decline on the renewal of his selling and the absence of support. Later sugar was under considerable pressure owing to an announcement that a further cut had been made in the price of refined by the trust. Some of the selling during the afternoon was based on the fact that call money reached a higher level than for some time, four per cent was paid in some instances. This advance is not surprising inasmuch as the loans of the New York banks have increased some \$70,000,000 during the last six weeks. Any real sugar is not anticipated because the passage of the finance bill is looked for in the near future and its passage will be accompanied not only by considerable inflation but by the repayment of heavy loans which have been made during the last few weeks against the purchase of government bonds. In the loan market there was a fair demand, sugar, People's gas, American steel and wire and Third Avenue being specially asked for. The general rate was 2 1/2 per cent, but sugar was lent at one per cent and one and one-half per cent.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Money on call was firm at 2 1/2 per cent; last loan at 3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4 1/2 per cent; sterling exchange heavy, with actual business bankers bills 4 1/2 per cent; demand and 4 1/2 per cent; sixty days' dated rates at 4 1/4 and 4 1/4 and 4 1/4 at 4 1/4. Silver certificates 5 1/2 per cent. Mexican dollars 47 1/2. Bar silver 50 1/2. Governments strong.

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THE PRESS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TODAY.

Frank M. Low & Co.
Oren Hooper's Sons.
J. R. Libby.
Owen Moore & Co.
T. F. Foss & Co.
Gentry & Kent.
Mercur Meat Market.

New Want. To Let, For Sale, Lost, Found and similar advertisements will be found under their appropriate heads on page 6.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
Has been used over Fifty Years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays Pain, cures Wind Colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, 25 cts a bottle.

CASTORIA

Bears the signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER.
In use for more than thirty years, and
The Kind You Have Always Bought.

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BRIEF JOTTINGS.

A series of pictures of the gymnasium and also of the several classes have been placed on the wall of the reading room of the Y. M. C. A.

The Hebron Academy basketball team will play a game with the regular Y. M. C. A. team on next Friday evening. Monday Mayor Robinson signed the order providing for the consolidation of Hose 5 and Chemical 1. The fire committee met Monday evening and filled the office of captain by the appointment of Capt. A. D. Butler of Chemical 1, who assumed charge yesterday morning.

During the next week the work of the City Diet mission will be carried forward by St. Dominic's church, Misses Rafferty and Deehan directing. The mission has 62 patients.

At 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning the no school signal was sounded. Many days have been lost this term on account of the unusual icy fierce storms.

Mayor Robinson and George L. Swift did not have the majority running all to themselves on Monday's election. Edgar S. Foss, Charles Collins and Alexander Watson received one vote each.

Another candidate for the superintendency of school buildings has entered the field in the person of Levi S. Pennell. This makes a total of six aspirants for the office and the fight grows warm. Among the candidates to succeed Assistant Engineer F. B. Moody of the fire department are Jeremiah Allen and Richard Smith, both of Ward 8. Mr. Moody will not be a candidate for re-election.

Petitions in bankruptcy have been filed by Henry S. Pease, Augusta; George Penney, Durham; George W. Andrews, Jr., Biddeford; Alton L. Hancock, Gorham; Fred A. Berzen, Fairfield.

Merry-making lodge, No. 7 of the U. O. of L. O. L., will be instituted at Brunswick at 8 o'clock tomorrow afternoon in the K. of P. hall, Main street.

The funeral of the late Rufus Hinkley occurs this afternoon at 2:30 at the State street church.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE OFFICERS.

At a meeting of the class of 1903 of Bowdoin college, Monday afternoon, Edward Augustus Dunlap, Jr., of Brunswick, was elected captain of the class track team, and Frank Lawrence of Portland, manager.

Winfield Chester Towne of Kennebunkport, was elected vice-president of the class in place of John Lincoln Mitchell, resigned.

DURHAM ELECTION.

At the annual election held on March 5th, the following officers were elected: Moderator, William D. Roak; town clerk, George E. Warren; selectmen, assessors and overseers of the poor, Alfred Lunt, Fred H. Miller and Rufus W. Waterhouse; school committee, Andrew G. Fitz, Elmer L. Miller; school supervisor, William D. Trufant; collector, treasurer and constable, Wiley L. Davis; road commissioner, Gardner G. Larrabee.

YOUNG BURGLARS.

Ransacked Rooms in First National Bank Building.

Edward L. Thompson and John Tuttle, two boys each 13 years old, were arrested by Inspector Fickett yesterday for larceny. They admitted the charge against them.

These boys entered the First National Bank building on Monday afternoon just before the doors were locked. Going up to the third floor they entered the office of F. A. Libby which was unlocked and stole an envelope which contained a check which was not negotiable. They then went to the rooms on the upper floor which are occupied by Janitor Wentworth and his family. Both Mr. Wentworth and his wife were out of the room at the time and the boys took advantage of this absence to help themselves to a wallet belonging to Mrs. Wentworth containing about five dollars, and to a bunch of keys fitting the different rooms of the building. The boys then escaped without being seen.

When arrested yesterday morning the wallet and bunch of keys were found and the check was preserved under the door of the Traders' bank.

Several weeks ago both of these boys were arrested for breaking into the Chestnut street Methodist church and getting a small sum of money.

Thompson and Tuttle will probably be arraigned at this morning's session of the municipal court.

THE MAXWELL CASE.

The Grand Jurors Sworn in Yesterday—Maxwell Present in Court.

The wheels of justice in the Maxwell case were set in motion in the Circuit court yesterday morning when the grand jury was sworn in with the following personnel:

Bennett B. Fuller, foreman; William H. Marston, Auburn; Harvey A. Hovey, John H. Elbridge, Bangor; Frank L. Cook, Harold F. Ingraham, Houlton; John Higgins, Charles M. Abbott, Portland; Frank C. Chase, Eben J. Dunham, Sebok; Charles W. Day, Thomas G. Lord, Skowhegan; Schuyler C. Andrews, Wm. A. Alexander, Topsham; Eugene W. Woodman, Waterville; Orin M. Miller, William H. Chamberlain, Wilton; Charles W. Hall, Howard M. Smith, Windham.

They were then excused from attendance until ten o'clock, Wednesday morning, when they will begin their deliberations. Maxwell, was present in court accompanied by his counsel, William R. Anshelm. He seemed in the best of health and spirits and said he never felt better in his life.

PERSONAL.

Rev. Fr. Holland and Rev. Fr. Barolot, stationed at the famous St. Anne de Beausapre shrine, below Quebec, are at present in Biddeford, giving a mission at Fr. Dupont's Roman Catholic church.

M. J. Farrell, an extensive cheese merchant of Montreal, arrived in this city yesterday to spend a few days.

On Friday of this week, Mr. Robert McCloskey and daughter of Anderson street, leave for Baltimore and Old Point Comfort. They will be absent several months.

Deputy Supreme Regent William Elmer Smith left for Boston on the boat last evening to attend the union meeting of all the Royal Arcanum councils of Boston, at which Supreme Regent Aggar will preside and 62 candidates will be initiated. Mr. Smith will return to Portland immediately after attending the meeting of his own council "Boston, No. 4," on Thursday evening next and remain at his quarters in the Falmouth hotel all summer, promoting the interests of the Royal Arcanum in Maine.

Mrs. Frederic Horton King is spending the week in Boston.

Mrs. Jefferson, who has been the guest of Mrs. H. A. Thomas of Congress street, returned Monday to her home in Boston.

Miss May Libby, Carleton street, entertained the whist club to which she belongs, yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Elbridge A. Bullard left yesterday morning for Newport, R. I.

RIVINGTON PARTIES.

A small party was entertained with lunch and whist last evening, at Riverton casino.

This evening Mrs. Arthur K. Hunt entertains a party of twenty-one at whist and dinner in the red room.

NEW ELECTION PROBABLE.

Next City Government Must Settle the Ward Four Middle.

According to the requirements of the law, the Board of Aldermen met yesterday noon to canvass the vote for mayor. At this meeting it was decided that the election in Ward 4 had nothing to do with the board of aldermen and that they could not call a new election. It was decided that this special election in Ward 4 must be called by the incoming board of aldermen and it is probable that the election will not take place for 30 days at any rate.

In the meantime the two Democrats who have received election certificates will present themselves to the Common Council for qualification. The council must decide whether these men have been legally elected or not, and if they refuse to seat them a new election for ward officers will probably be ordered in Ward 4.

This is what will probably be done as there has been some question raised as to the legality of the election returns from that ward and some doubt as to whether Luther B. Roberts and George P. Thomas are entitled to seats in the Common Council.

Neither Mr. Connolly nor Mr. Moore, the candidates for alderman in Ward 4 will be chosen in time to take part in the organization of the new city government. Mr. Connolly says that it is impossible for him to get to the city in time for his election in 30 days if the contest is postponed that long as all of the office-seekers would turn out and help alderman Moore in Ward 4 if he were to have a chance to take part in the city government organization. Mr. Connolly must remember, however, that this will work two ways, as even an alderman from Ward 4 cannot vote for more than one man in a caucus for any one position.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday the usual vote of thanks to the mayor and city clerk were passed, and President Dow of the board was presented with the gavel which he had occasion to use but few times during the past year as presiding officer of the board.

BRIDGTON ACADEMY REUNION.

The work of the committee who are preparing for the third meeting of the Bridgton Academy association of Portland and its vicinity at Hiverton, on Friday, March 16, is progressing very favorably. The replies thus far received would indicate a much larger attendance than on either of the preceding years, and a degree of interest on the part of those attending the former meetings that is extremely gratifying. Special cars of the Portland Railroad company leave the head of Preble street at 3 and 6 p. m. of the day. Every one who can is urged to go at the earlier hour. The business meeting of the association will be held at 6 p. m., and the banquet at 6:45. This will be followed by a brief programme of music, reading and speeches, and this in turn by a social gathering until the time for the special cars to return to the city. A male quartette of former students will furnish music, and one of the alumni of the academy has written an ode for the occasion. Half fare has been obtained on all branches of the Maine Central railroad, and the Bridgton & Saco River railroad. The addition of each individual to the gathering will increase just that much the enjoyment of the other members of the party, and it is hoped that all who can will attend.

Those purposing to attend will please advise George H. Babb, secretary, Woodford, Maine, at their earliest convenience.

THE COURTS.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Tuesday—Frank O. Pride vs. Sylvanus B. Lamb. This suit involves a running account between the plaintiff and defendant dating back to 1898, there never having been any settlement between the parties since that time. Both parties reside in Windham. The plaintiff is in the cooperative business, and also hauls different kinds of freight between Portland and Windham. The defendant is a farmer, and at one time run a livery stable. The plaintiff sues to recover a balance of \$97.42, for money loaned and for grain furnished. The defendant makes a counter claim amounting to \$203, for services of himself and horse in haying for the plaintiff. Decision reserved.

D. A. Meaker for plaintiff.
C. W. Morrill for defendant.

INTERCOLLEGIATE TENNIS.

At a meeting held last week in Boston to consider the matter of forming a New England Intercollegiate Tennis association, representatives from the following college were present: Bates, Dartmouth, Amherst, Tufts, Brown, M. Q. T., Bowdoin, Wesleyan and Vermont, Williams, Trinity and Colby were not represented but intend to send representatives to the tournament to be held in the Longwood courts near Boston during the week commencing May 4.

The meeting was called to order by Kirkpatrick of Vermont and a committee composed of Thaddeus M. L. T. Andrews of Dartmouth and Kirkpatrick of Vermont was appointed to draw up a constitution and the rules following the National Intercollegiate Tennis association were adopted with a few amendments. The following officers were elected: President, Thaddeus M. L. T.; vice president, Dana of Bowdoin; secretary and treasurer, Gross of Brown.

ASSOCIATED CHARITIES.

The Associated Charities would call the attention of hotel and house keepers to the fact that they are taking orders for sewing and giving it out to a class of women who do the best quality of hand sewing or machine work if you wish. We do not profess to compete with the stores in prices. These women need the help this work will bring them and we pay them a fair price in groceries and charge our patrons the cost of materials and making. You may have your sheets as long as you choose of the best quality and well made. Any orders for sewing will be thankfully received in behalf of the poor.

M. H. Moore, Secretary.

THE STORM SEVERE.

But a Gang of Men Worked All Day on California.

The storm of yesterday raged at a furious rate down around the wharves and docks, making one of the most disagreeable days that has been experienced during the winter. The snow came fast and furious from morning until night and was accompanied by a fierce wind which seemed to blow from all directions and caused the task of getting about to be one of the hardest of the season. Towards the afternoon as the severity of the storm seemed to increase a thick haze came up and hung over the harbor all of the afternoon so that it was impossible to see for more than a few rods out through the bay as one stood at the end of any of the docks.

The day was another most inauspicious one for the several crews of men who are out at the wrecked Californian, ready and anxious to remove the cargo and to attempt operations at removing the big liner from the rocks off the new well-known Ram Island ledge. The storm raged incessantly at that point so that the idea of doing any work at all had to be abandoned early in the morning. The lighter Myrtle was still hauled up at the end of Custom House wharf and a gang of men was busily engaged all day in removing the cargo to the sheds built for the defunct Manhattan Steamship company. Ever since the morning of the accident Assistant Port Captain Griffith of the Alien line has remained aboard of the Californian, staying at his post of duty through thick and thin. He has been a very busy man, too, notwithstanding the weather has happened to be far more unpropitious than was anticipated by all of the officials of the line after the disaster took place. In fact the wreck could scarcely have happened at a worse time this winter. But the officials are counting upon some fair weather and when the pleasant days come the work of rushing things can be begun in earnest.

Inspector Andrew M. Heesline, who has been stationed aboard of the Californian for several days, came ashore Monday. He says that the work of looking after the details on the steamer is no sinecure. Mr. Heesline returned to the steamer yesterday.

THE FOURTH DISTRICT.

Mr. Engel Not a Candidate Against Mr. Boutelle.

The Bangor News of Monday printed the following letter from the Hon. William Engel:

Bangor, Maine, March 5, 1900.
To the Editor of the Bangor Daily News: Having read the letter published in this morning's issue from the brother of Congressman Boutelle, I herewith send you for publication a copy of the letter which I have sent to some of my friends:

"Owing to the serious illness of Mr. Boutelle, it is doubtful whether he will again be a candidate for Representative to Congress from this District. If he is not, I shall be a candidate for that position, and it would afford me great satisfaction to have your endorsement and support. Hoping for an early and favorable reply, etc."

It is difficult to understand how any one can infer from the above that an attempt is made to "undermine" Mr. Boutelle, as my candidacy is therein expressly stated to be only on condition that Mr. Boutelle's name is not before the convention for re-nomination. If Mr. Boutelle should be able to accept a re-nomination he will have my hearty support.

Very truly yours,

WM. ENGEL.

OBITUARY.

CAPT. JOSEPH L. KNOWLTON.

Captain Joseph L. Knowlton, a retired ship master, died at the home of his son, William K. Knowlton, 119 Portland street, yesterday morning after a long illness. Captain Knowlton was a native of Gloucester, Mass., and was 70 years and 8 months of age at the time of his death. From a boy he followed the sea, until within a few years when he retired, since when he has made his home with his son in this city. He was an honest, upright citizen and had the esteem of all who knew him.

One brother, John J. Knowlton of Westbrook survives him and six children; Frank Knowlton of Kittery, Mass.; Mrs. Nellie Ramsdell of Boston, William E. Knowlton, chief engineer of the Portland Railroad company of this city, James A. Knowlton of Boston, Mrs. Ethel Rockport, and Mrs. Maude Flagg of Rockport, Mass.

Prayers will be held at the house 119 Portland street at three o'clock tomorrow afternoon. The body will be taken hence to his old home in Gloucester and funeral services will be held there on Thursday.

FUNERAL OF DOROTHY L. BICKFORD.

The funeral of Dorothy Larrabee Bickford, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Bickford, took place at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon from the residence of the parents, 97 Spring street.

The services were conducted by Rev. Lewis Malvern in the presence of many of the friends of the bereaved parents. There were many beautiful floral offerings. Interment was in the tomb at Forest City cemetery.

MR. CLEVELAND GOING SOUTH.

Princeton, N. J., March 6.—Ex-President and Mrs. Grover Cleveland left Princeton today for New York, where Mr. Cleveland will join Daniel Laumont and E. C. Benedict with whom he will start for Florida tonight on a pleasure trip. Soon after Mr. Cleveland returns to Princeton, he will deliver his two lectures before the university students.

MAINE PENSIONS.

Washington, March 6.—The following Maine pension changes resulting from the issue of Feb. 7, 1900, are announced:

ADDITIONAL.
Daniel Holt, 2nd, Norway, \$8 to \$12.
INCREASE.
Edward F. Waite, Portland, \$3 to \$10;
Royal B. Burton, Skowhegan, \$14 to \$17.
ORIGINAL, WIDOWS, ETC.
Mehitable Haley, Converse, \$5.

SUICIDE OF PROF. HARVEY.

Member of Faculty of State University Shoots Himself.

Bangor, March 6.—Professor Leroy Harvey of Orono, who filled the chair of natural history at the University of Maine, committed suicide about 8 o'clock this morning, the deed being done in the store of Fred H. Walton, a short distance below the home of Professor Harvey.

For some months Professor Harvey had been breaking down in health which led to temporary aberration, causing him to take his own life.

For many days it was feared that he would commit some rash act and he was closely watched by members of his family and friends.

Leaving his home this morning shortly after breakfast, he wandered down town and stepping into Mr. Walton's store, took advantage of Mr. Walton being out by going behind the counter and deliberately taking a shot gun which Mr. Walton kept.

He loaded it with a shell filled with No. 12 buckshot and placing the muzzle of the gun in his mouth exploded the shell, the contents and concussion shattering nearly every bone in his face and blowing off his head, death being instantaneous.

Coroner Hartwell Lancaster of Orono was called but deemed an inquest unnecessary.

Prof. Harvey was born near Ithaca, N. Y., in 1850 and moved with his parents to Iowa in 1865. He was graduated from the Iowa Agricultural college in 1878 and was connected with the faculty and for two years was president of his alma mater. He was later connected with Humboldt college, Iowa, and Arkansas Industrial university and in 1889 came to the University of Maine.

He leaves a wife and five children, the oldest of which is in the junior class at the University.

LITTLE GIRL BURNED TO DEATH.

Island Falls, March 6.—News has reached Island Falls that during the storm Friday night the farmhouse of Elmer White, located in the hamlet township, seven miles from Island Falls, was burned to the ground. The ten-year-old daughter of Mr. White perished in the burning house, and another child still lingered as rescued with difficulty.

Particulars as to the origin of the fire are difficult to obtain on account of the impassable condition of the roads, but the report is that Mrs. White went to a neighbor's house, leaving the children alone in the house with the doors locked. During her absence the fire caught and gained a terrible headway before help arrived. The children were both asleep when the fire started. The boy awoke in season and succeeded in struggling to the door, but the little girl either did not wake at all, or was overcome by smoke and flame.

AN UNKNOWN IMBECILE.

Damariscotta, March 6.—Monday afternoon a party of young men in Damariscotta found what they considered a tramp, on the street, who was apparently nearly frozen. They took him to Selectman Hilton's, who cared for him. He proved to be an imbecile incapable of telling his name. In the night he had several fits and the household was considerably agitated by his yell and groans. There is no clue to his identity. He is thought to be about 17 years old. He is clean and well cared for and his underclothing is neat and good.

CANDIDATE FOR SHERIFF.

Biddeford, March 5.—O. F. Stackpole, an ex-deputy sheriff, who figured prominently a year ago in the unsuccessful attempt to secure the appointment of two special liquor constables, in York county, has announced his candidacy for the office of sheriff.

MISS NETHERSOLE WANTS TRIAL BY JURY.

New York, March 6.—Counsel for Miss Olga Nethersole gave out the information today that on his application Justice Furman had issued an order in the Sapho case served on the district attorney to show cause why the case should not be tried before a jury. The order is returnable tomorrow.

The defendants in the Sapho case filed with the city chamberlain yesterday \$2000 in cash as surety for their appearance at trial.

MRS. LANGTRY'S HUSBAND ILL.

Chicago, March 6.—Captain Hugo De Bathe, husband of Mrs. Langtry, is lying dangerously ill in the British military hospital at Cape Town. A cablegram to this effect has been received by Mrs. Langtry who is here. Captain De Bathe is a member of Col. Kitchener's staff and was stricken with fever shortly after the relieving force entered Kimberley.

FREIGHT STEAMER MISSING.

London, March 6.—The missing French line freight steamer Pauline, (formerly the British steamer Sedgemoor), which sailed from New York on February 5 for Havre was last seen February 11 in latitude 43, longitude 44.

The position given above is about 450 miles southeast of Cape Race and slightly north of the New York and Havre route.

GOVERNMENT OF PHILIPPINES.

Washington, March 6.—Senator Scott today introduced a joint resolution authorizing the government of the Philippines by the President until Congress shall otherwise provide. The bill empowers the President to exercise all military, civil and judicial powers through such persons as he may select to "protect the inhabitants of the said islands in the full, fair and free enjoyment of their liberty, property and religion."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. R. Libby Co

For the Babies.



Infants' Long and Short Dresses in Cambric, Nain-sook and Lawn, both plain effects and elaborate trimmings, medium and high grades, special values and cannot be duplicated. Prices that will satisfy the most thrifty buyers. Children's Combination Sleeping Suits with feet made of fine Flannelette, 50c. Sizes 2 to 10 years.

Our entire line of Children's Bonnets and Coats marked down to close out.

WHITE APRONS For women, large size, same as are sold in New York at 50c. This sale price, 29c. White Lawn Aprons, deep hem, 25c.

"CHALLENGE" SEWING MACHINE.
To do your spring sewing we know of no machine better. We warrant the

"Challenge" to do as good work as any machine at double the price. Practically noiseless, Light running, Self-threading shuttle, Self-setting needle, Automatic bobbin winder, Full set of attachments, Warranted for five years. Price of Drop-head, \$19.00. Box top, 17.50.

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There are several reasons why our

BUSINESS INCREASES.

1st. Our Clerks are courteous and glad to see you.
2nd. We try to Please every customer.
3d. Our Location is on

PORTLAND'S BUSIEST CORNER.

4th. Our Store is Large and Light.
5th. We have everything for

HOUSEKEEPING.
Please call and see us.

CONGRESS AND PREBLE STS.

OIL HEATERS.

This is just THE SEASON for them.

We have the following makes: **ALUMINUM,** two sizes, \$7 and \$9

B. & H. ACME, One size, \$5.00

MILLER, two sizes, \$5 and \$5.50

PORTLAND, MAINE.

We Are Busy.

Our methods, small profit and large output keep us so every hour in the day, but were never so busy that we can't give you courteous and prompt attention. There are eight of us wearing white frocks, two are constantly cutting meats, leaving six to attend to the wants of our customers. No long waits

At Our Market.

You can find tastefully displayed, cut, ready for your selection
Sirloin Steak, Pork Chop, Sliced Ham,
Rump Steak, Lamb Chop, Sliced Bacon,
Round Steak, Lamb Steak, Cut Chicken ready to
Hamburg Steak, Pork Steak, Boil or Broil.
Sirloin, Rib or Chuck Roasts—Legs, Forequarter and Loins of Lamb. Our delivery service is prompt, our meats are the best obtainable, our prices the lowest. We request your patronage.

MERCIER EAT MARKET.

mar7dt

A PACIFIC CABLE.

House Committee Reports Bill Authorizing Construction.

Washington, March 6.—The house committee on commerce today ordered a favorable report on the bill for a Pacific cable connecting this country with Hawaii, the Philippines and Japan. The bill provides for private construction of the line, the government paying \$300,000 annually for twenty years for the transmission of messages.

The amount of this annual payment was the last question decided. The original provision was \$400,000 but after extended discussion the reduction to \$300,000 was made. The committee had previously inserted a clause that the cable be of American make and that the cable ships shall be under the American flag. Another provision calls for the completion of the line to Honolulu by January 1, 1902, and to Japan by January, 1903.

It was originally estimated that the

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Mix and take in the spring. We guarantee a cure.

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cost of the cable would be \$8,000,000 but recent estimates submitted to the committee show that the rise in prices of material will make the cost \$13,000,000. The government obligation, however, is confined to the annual payment of \$200,000.

MAINE POSTMASTER.

Washington, March 6.—The following fourth-class postmaster was appointed today for Maine: Waterville, Charles D. Morse.

A "CLEAN-UP" ENTERPRISE.
Wall paper cleaned on the wall without injury. Carpets cleaned without being taken up. Furniture thoroughly renovated in your own home without the